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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1860. NUMBER 33.

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1860.

A GREAT SPEECH.

The speech of CARL SCHURZ, delivered at St. Louis on the evening of the 1st inst., a part of which we print this morning, is perhaps the ablest effort yet made by that profound thinker and statesman. It goes to the bottom of the political issues of the day, bringing out the first principles which underlie them, demonstrating the natural antagonism between a Democracy founded on free labor and equal rights, and a Democracy based upon slave labor and property in man, showing how this antagonism must always manifest itself in shaping the policy of the government, and proving by the immutable laws of truth and justice, that freedom is destined to a final and glorious triumph. It is a masterly speech; let everybody read it.

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The majority of Barrett was obtained by the grossest of frauds, and Mr. Blair contested the election. After a thorough and searching ... seat, and Mr. Blair ... once resigned, and referred the matter back to his constituents.

At the election which came off on Monday last, a member was to be elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the present Congress, and also a member for the next Congress. Blair and Barrett were nominated by their respective parties for both the vacancy and the long term. The Americans made no nomination for the vacancy, but ran Albert Todd, Esq., for the long term. The leaders of the Americans bargained with the Democracy to defeat Blair for the short term.

The canvass has been one of the most exciting ever witnessed in that city. Immense meetings and processions have been the order every night for weeks. The whole country has looked forward to the result with unusual interest. At the time of this writing it is still a matter of doubt as to who is elected for the short term; but for the long term Blair is elected by a triumphant majority. The figures in our dispatches indicate that his majority will fall little, if any, below one thousand.

The result is a triumphant vindication of Mr. Blair, proving conclusively the correctness of the charges of fraud preferred against the Democracy in the election of 1858. If Barrett is elected for the short term, it is through American votes. In 1858, these votes were polled for Breckinridge, the American candidate. The true test was on the long term, and Blair leads his competitor by nearly a thousand votes.

The election of Mr. Blair will be hailed with peculiar gratification by the friends of freedom and of good government throughout the country. Among that noble band who, upon the floor of Congress, will sustain the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and aid in carrying out sound Republican principles, he will hold a conspicuous place. The gallant fight which he has waged for years against wrong and injustice, in the presence of the slave-power, and the courage and resolution with which he has ever met its fiercest assaults, prove him to be eminently fitted for official station in times like the present. All honor to the people of St. Louis county for rightly appreciating his noble qualities and for giving him again to the Nation!

JOHNSON ON DOUGLAS.

Running on the same ticket with Douglas in the present canvass, if anybody may be supposed to know his views on any of the political questions of the day, certainly Herschel V. Johnson is that man. In a speech at Savannah (Ga.) on the 30th ult., he enlightened the Georgians as to Mr. Douglas' views on Squatter Sovereignty in the following style:

"Judge Douglas has been misrepresented and misunderstood at the South. He asserted positively that Judge D. was not in favor of squatter sovereignty, and in proof read from his speech of February, 1859, where he took the ground that the territories derived all their powers from the Constitution, under their organic acts. He read from the same speech that slavery in the territories stands precisely on the same footing with all other property, and the people have the same right to legislate upon it that they have to legislate upon other property, no more and no less."

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and of Free Niggers generally, and has fought round and round, in its half-peck measure, the hob-goblin of Abolitionism. Yet it has achieved nothing with true-hearted Southerners, but the getting itself and its efforts thoroughly despised.

A crowning achievement in this line, is the communication of a "Resident Southerner," who has probably travelled through some portion of a Southern State, with horn buttons, of Connecticut manufacture. He heard an excellent sermon from Rev. Dr. Curtis, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, on Sunday evening. In that discourse, the preacher, in referring to the destined spread of the gospel round the whole earth, said it would "do away with Licentiousness, Intemperance, and Slavery, and all other evils." This was the only allusion to the question of slavery that evening, and yet hear the plaintive wail of a "Resident Southerner" in yesterday's *Times and Herald*:

> I was much surprised and mortified in attending one of the leading Presbyterian churches on the South Side, Sunday night, to hear the subject of slavery brought up in a Gospel sermon. There were present some thirty or forty of our Southern guests, and at the time the slavery remarks were made, all eyes were directed towards them. I have much feared some such insult would be offered them before they left, but scarcely looked for in the house of God. It is a shame and disgrace to a minister of the Gospel, when there were present Southerners who visited the church to hear religion, and not slavery discussed.
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[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

A DOUGLAS POW WOW.

Democratic Decency—"Gus" Herrington Loose.

EARLVILLE, LaSalle Co., Ill's, July 7, 1860.

The Democrats got up one of their great (?) mass meetings in this town on Saturday last, which, counting men, women and children, numbered exactly 600 persons. There were at least one half women and children, and half of the other half were Republicans, who would persist, much to the discomfiture of the "unterrified," in hurrahing for Lincoln. Among the speakers were Geo. A. Meech, of your city, and "Gust" Harrington, who is *not* Prosecutor for the Northern District of Illinois. Meech took this occasion to rehearse his conversion to the Democratic faith. He made a great fizzle, and left the stand after occupying it for the space of twenty minutes. He told one particular whopper, for which you must call him to account, to wit: "that the Republicans of Chicago had been repeatedly challenged to discuss the questions at issue, with the Democrats, but they dared not and would not do it."

Gust Harrington said "his mother was a saint on earth" (not in heaven) and had sent him all the way from Geneva to blow for Douglas; and blow he would, until he blowed his last breath, for in Douglas he lived, moved and had his being. [I do not pretend to give his exact words, but the substance of what he said.] That the Republicans mobbed Douglas in Chicago, and put down freedom of speech.

A Voice.—"How is it down South?"

Gust.—"None of your business, you nigger thief. Where is down South?"

A Voice.—"The fifteen slave States?"

Gust.—"They don't mob *men* down there but only you vile nigger thieves; such miserable knaves and fools as you don't deserve any better treatment. We have had to pass a black law in Illinois to keep you from marrying niggers."

A Voice.—"Douglas got that law passed for the benefit of his friends!"

Gust. That's a lie; it was for the benefit of the Republican party. And I tell you that you may howl and snort as much as you will, Douglas is an *honest man*." (A man in the audience shook his head.)

Gust. "Shake your head, you fool, there is nothing in it. Wan't Douglas an honest man when he made Illinois pay her debts, and saved her from repudiation?" (Another shake of the head by the man in the audience.)

Gust. "Shake that infernal head of yours, you infernal nigger thief. (Gust paused to take breath.) Ladies and gentlemen, that man will steal anything he can get his hands hold of, and you had better watch him. Now," addressing the man who shook his head, "you just dry up; I want to think of something else." Gust was very mad and extremely *sober*, but "he cursed like a very drab." Some of us, notwithstanding he said "his mamma sent him," concluded from his condition of mind, that "she didn't know he was out." Can't the good people of Geneva keep him nearer home in future, or teach him better manners?

One Col. Davidson, who is *not* U. S. Marshal, was also among the speakers. He is a very large man physically, and his stomach has greater capacity. His lungs also are large and apparently sound. He said he had been a lawyer twenty years, and of course ought to know a thing or two. He made a great speech—a sailing kind of speech, which reminds one of a turkey buzzard sailing round and round in a hot summer's day, coming from nowhere and going nowhere in particular, but probably keeping an eye on some carrion, and looking quite majestic, but very much like a turkey buzzard.

Judge Dickey, of Ottawa, was also present, and made a very cunning lawyer's plea for ...

... be the largest and best, the most successful, and the pleasantest ever held West of the mountains. The citizens of Morgan County extend a cordial invitation to all. Come to the Fair!

JAMES DUNLAP,
President Local Board.

WM. M. MAYO, Cor. Sec'y.

The Southern Excursionists.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 6, 1860.

At a little past 9 A. M. this party with a few invited guest from Illinois and Michigan, left the Chicago Depot of the Michigan Central Railroad for this city. They were furnished with care peculiar to this road and unsurpassed by any.

The party number 300, and a more happy appearing company is seldom seen—their looks and acts denoted pleasure—they had met with friends and were joyous. They appreciated the kindness shown them in Chicago—they met with fellow citizens wherever they went.

Nothing transpired of interest excepting to those on board until we reached Kalamazoo, being detained there 19 or 20 minutes, the Hon. Mr. Stewart and a large number of citizens of the city met the Excursionist at the depot, and a very appropriate speech was made by Hon. Mr. Stewart welcoming our Southern friends to the Great West—showing the close connection that exists between the South and West—the ferret that binds us close together.

He was replied to in behalf of the party by Hon. Mr. Walters of Miss., in a pithy, concise and stirring speech ... dwelling on times that tried men's souls, and then a stream of mirth that enlivened all. He was well received.

At Marshall we stopped for refreshments; the citizens were expecting us—their band of music was on the ground and the citizens generally. Dinner was soon announced, and one that would reflect credit upon any city hotel. This, we found, when we looked for the man to take the half dollars, was an additional hospitality of this justly celebrated road. The Hon. Mr. Howard of Mich., briefly and appropriately returned the thanks of the party in a logical and concise speech, and one of sterling worth.

But the marked feature of the day was the untiring efforts on the part of Mr. Rice, the General Superintendent, and Mr. Sargent, the General Agent of the road. To make their guest comfortable and happy was their great object, and nobly did they succeed. More gentlemanly or meritorious men cannot be found. Their ability is evinced in the perfect system by which the road is managed. The time from Chicago to Detroit was but little over nine hours, and though an extra train, no obstruction was given to either passenger or freight trains. To them are the excursionists indebted for one of the pleasantest rides that are given, and the road to a reputation unsurpassed for safety and comfort.

A telegraph operator with a telegraph machine was on the train, that in case of accident away from a station, aid could be at once summoned; and last but not least, we had Conductor Carter, who has been on the road twelve or fourteen years, diligent and faithful to all, happy in giving information, and apparently never wearied by questions.

The hackmen of this city caught the liberality of the Railroad Company, and gratuitously transported ourselves and baggage to our respective hotels. This seemed strange.

The ball given this evening in honor of the strangers is a splendid affair—a fine room, brilliantly lighted and filled with the loveliest ladies that eye deserves to rest on. All are happy. More anon.

The Census.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of yesterday morning there were some very proper remarks in relation to the taking of the U. S. Census in this city. When the deputy-Marshal called at the residence of the undersigned on Prairie avenue, he was referred to our office on Lake street for property statistics. His reply to our lady was, that he was in haste to complete his work, *and would not have time to call at the office mentioned.*

The small amount of property owned by the individuals composing our firm, is of course a small matter; but if this is a sample of the manner in which the work is being done, the statistics obtained will be very far from the truth.

A. J. GALLOWAY & Co.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.

THE BELL EVERETT MEN DISCONSOLATE OVER THE ...

The result in North Carolina, showing a Democratic Breckinridge majority of at least 8,000, is very discouraging to the Bell and Everett people, who built great hopes upon the vote of the Old North State. It is very well known that in certain counties the whole Douglas vote was given to the Opposition candidate, and in some localities this vote was felt, but not appreciated generally throughout the State.

In 1854, Dockrey, the Opposition candidate for Governor, was only beaten 2,000 votes. Now, the Opposition, supported by the Douglas men, are eight thousand behind. If a Douglas Electoral ticket is run, which is now doubtful, the majority for Breckinridge will be increased. Thus it is evident the real contest is between Lincoln and Breckinridge. Douglas and Bell constitute what they call at the regular stock board, fancy stock.

DOUGLAS' ELECTIONEERING TOUR IN NEW ENGLAND.

It seems that Douglas has turned his visits North into a mere electioneering tour, which more than anything else has offended the conservative masses. It is very bad taste for a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, thus publicly to advocate his own claims, and it is a species of vulgarity which the masses will not put up with. How differ- ...

THE CITY.

☞ The weather yesterday was warm though less oppressive than the preceding day.

THE CONCERT SALOONS.—The *Journal* states, as if officially, that the licenses of the concert saloons about town, soon to run out, will not be renewed. Well, we don't know that the "cause of sound *music*" will suffer if they are not.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS RESIDENT IN CHICAGO.—All who are desirous of signing an invitation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit Chicago, may do so by calling at the British Consulate, 13 South LaSalle street, before Saturday evening next.

☞ The roofing slates of the Eagle Company, of Vermont, noted for their cheapness, beauty and durability, are now used on nearly all the best buildings in the West, and the building public are desired to notice their advertisement in our columns.

FULTON WITH STEAM UP.—John Fulton, a newly enlisted recruit of Uncle Sam's, on Monday night got on a big drunk, during which he knocked down a lady on the street, and stole some four or five dollars from a fellow recruit. Well, you can't expect all the ...

☞ The Noon ... interest, and is daily ... gathering of Christians of all denominations. It is held in Methodist Church Block, on the corner of Clark and Washington street, in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

MUSICAL UNION EXCURSION.—The Executive Committee of the Musical Union have succeeded in chartering the splendid steamer Lady Elgin for their annual excursion, which they have decided will take place on Monday, August 27th, to St. Joseph, Michigan, leaving Chicago at 8 o'clock A. M. and returning at 11 P. M.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Little was done yesterday but to arraign cases. Indictments have been found against the following parties:

John Jones, larceny and burglary, plead not guilty; Chas. Hoosher, larceny of beds and pillows, two indictments, plead guilty; John London, larceny of six dollars in silver, plead not guilty; Margaret Comiskey *alias* Margaret Cumford, larceny of dresses, plead not guilty.

In this case the jury found a verdict of guilty, but fixed the value of the property at four dollars.

NEW DRUG STORE.—One of the neatest and happiest located drug stores in the city is that just elegantly fitted up and opened by E. H. Sargent, on the corner of Randolph and State streets. Mr. Sargent is late of Sargent & Illsley, a thorough chemist and pharmaceutist. His new establishment and its appointments are complete throughout, and an acquisition as regards the convenience of the public, being located at the joint terminus of the City Railway lines.

"COTTAGE GROVE PARK."—The proprietor of the grounds occupied last Fall by the United States Fair, (Mr. Henry Graves,) has just enclosed the same with a substantial new fence nine feet high, having set it apart as a public park, trotting course and fair ground. He has given it the name and title of "The Cottage Grove Park." It embraces thirty-one acres. The old track, used during the National Fair, has been repaired, seats erected for a thousand people, and the whole grounds arranged in fine order. An Equestrian Exhibition during the Fall, at these grounds, is talked of, and, indeed, will be a great success if properly managed.

NEW MUSIC.—From H. M. Higgins, in Kingsbury Block, we have new music, as follows:

Gentle, Laughing May, song and chorus, by Mr. E. O. Knowlton.
Dying Boy's Farewell, song and quartette, H. P. Danks.
Fireside song, Soft Music is falling, by S. Wesley Martin.
O, Sacred are a Mother's Tears, by same.
A Dream of the Past, by J. P. Webster, of "Woodland Warblers."
When You and I were Young—song—by same.

The above are Mr. Higgins' recent publications. From Oliver Ditson of Boston, but sold by Mr. H., we have new pieces as follows:

Wigwam Grand March.
Rail Splitter Polka.
Strive for the Right.
Honest Old Abe Quickstep.
... in our home—ballad.

KEROSENE.—West siders will be pleased to learn that Mr. Chas. L. Noble, the pioneer of the new and improved Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, and the proprietor of the "Lamp and Oil Emporium" at 122 Clark street, has leased for a branch store, building No. 154 West Madison street, formerly occupied by Mr. Ballwinkle as a lamp store. The store, we are advised, will not be open under a week, during which time it will be put in good order and stocked with his large variety of Coal Oil Lamps, and that choice article of Downar's GENUINE Kerosene, for which Mr. Noble has such an unprecedented sale. We are using this oil and know whereof we speak.

THE LAST OF EARTH.—It will be received with sadness among a wide circle of friends both in Chicago and our sister city of Louisville, the intelligence of the death of Hon. James S. Speed, formerly Mayor of the latter city, yesterday. His remains will be interred to-day from his late residence, No. 104 Adams street, ...

DEMOCRACY DRAMATIZED!

The Opening Night on Monroe St.

Grand ... and Stage Display.

[illegible]

A German Edition of the Life of Lincoln.

[illegible]

THE DESCENT INTO EGYPT.

51 Cars for Springfield.

TWO MONSTER TRAINS FOR THE HOME OF LINCOLN.

[illegible]

The Great Fair.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A situation to do ...

WANTED—To procure a situation as BOOK-KEEPER ...

FOUND—On the evening of the ...

TO RENT.—Madam Akerstrom's Hall ...

$10,000 OF BUSINESS PAPER Wanted at Low Rates.

CENSUS OF 1860!!!

COTTAGE GROVE SEMINARY.

$3,000.—To a person with the ...

STILES & DEANE, COUNSELORS AT LAW And Solicitors in Chancery.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership ...

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., Broadway, New York, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, ... Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers ... SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.

FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY ...

GRACELAND CEMETERY, ONLY Two Miles North of City Limits. FORMAL DEDICATION, Thursday, Aug. 30th, 1860, 3 P. M. DEDICATORY ADDRESS —BY— Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D.

For Sale.

HOUSE AND LOT.—For Sale, ...

COP WASTE FOR SALE— ...

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. ...

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell ...

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 30 Miles of Chicago.

STEAM FLOURING MILL For Sale at a Bargain! ON EASTERN ACCOUNT.

1083 ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT ... FOR SALE OR RENT.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Small House in ...

WANTED—A young lad about ...

WANTED—To Exchange a ...

WANTED—To ...

WANTED—To Exchange, Eighty Acres of Land in Kane County FOR TWO OR THREE LOTS.

WANTED—A Lady from New ...

WANTED—A Stock, in part of ...

COAL WANTED—Sealed Proposals ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. ... THE WIFE; Or, The Father's Grave. ... BETSEY BAKER.

KINGSBURY HALL.— One Week, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8th. D. C. LA RUE'S Wonderful Panopticon! ... War in India and the Sepoy Rebellion.

GRAND GARIBALDI CONCERT, August 10th, 1860, AT THE WIGWAM.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF THE Chicago Mechanic's Institute, ...

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON— ...

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, ...

UNITED STATES MAIL. ... CORK, LIVERPOOL, ... THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's ...

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR Ambrotype Medals of ...

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

[illegible]

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A Voice—"Douglas got that law passed for the benefit of his friends!"

Gust—"That's a lie; it was for the benefit of the Republican party. And I tell you that you may howl and snort as much as you will, Douglas is an honest man." (A man in the audience shook his head.)

Gust—"Shake your head, you fool, there is nothing in it. Wan't Douglas an honest man when he made Illinois pay her debts, and saved her from repudiation?" (Another shake of the head by the man in the audience.)

Gust—"Shake that infernal head of yours, you infernal nigger thief. (Gust paused to take breath.) Ladies and gentlemen, that man will steal anything he can get his hands hold of, and you had better watch him. Now," addressing the man who shook his head, "I just dry up; I want to think of something else." Gust was very mad and extremely sober, but "he cursed like a very drab." Some of us, notwithstanding his said "his mamma sent him," concluded from his condition of mind, that "she didn't know he was out." Can't the good people of Geneva keep him nearer home in future, or teach him better manners?

Geo Col. Davidson, who is not U. S. Marshal, was also among the speakers. He is a very large man physically, and his stomach has great capacity. His long legs are large and apparently sound...

Judge Dickey, of Ottawa, was also present, and made a very cunning lawyer's plea for...

...be the largest and best, the most successful, and the pleasantest ever held West of the mountains. The citizens of Morgan County extend a cordial invitation to all. Come to the Fair!

JAMES DUNLAP,
President Local Board.

WM. M. MAYO, Cor. Secy.

The Southern Excursionists.
[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 6, 1860.

At a little past 9 A. M. this party with a few invited guest from Illinois and Michigan, left the Chicago Depot of the Michigan Central Railroad for this city. They were furnished with cars peculiar to this road and unsurpassed by any.

The party number 300, and a more happy appearing company is seldom seen—their looks and acts denoted pleasure—they had met with friends and were joyous. They appreciated the kindness shown them in Chicago—they met with fellow citizens wherever they went.

Nothing transpired of interest excepting to those on board until we reached Kalamazoo, being detained there 10 or 20 minutes, the Hon. Mr. Stewart and a large number of citizens of the city met the Excursionists at the depot, and a very appropriate speech was made by Hon. Mr. Stewart, welcoming our Southern friends to the Great West—showing the close connection that exists between the South and West—the interest that binds us close together.

He was replied to in behalf of the party by Hon. Mr. Walters of Miss., in a pithy, concise and eloquent manner, alluding to times that tried men's souls, and that a stream of mirth that enlivened all. He was well received.

At Marshall we stopped for refreshments; the citizens were expecting us—their head of music was on the ground and the citizens generally. Dinner was soon announced, and one that would reflect credit upon any city hotel. While we found, when we looked for the man to take the half dollars, he was no additional hospitality of this justly celebrated road. The Hon. Mr. Howard of Mich., briefly and appropriately returned the thanks of the party in a jocund and concise speech, and one of sterling worth.

But the marked feature of the day was the untiring efforts on the part of Mr. Rice, the General Superintendent, and Mr. Sargent, the General Agent of the road. To make their guest comfortable and happy was their great object, and nobly did they succeed. More gentlemanly or meritorious men cannot be found. Their ability is evinced in the perfect system by which the road is managed. The time from Chicago to Detroit was but little over nine hours, and though an extra train, no obstruction was given to either passenger or freight trains. To them are the excursionists indebted for one of the pleasantest rides that are given, and the road to a reputation unsurpassed for safety and comfort.

A telegraph operator with a telegraph machine was on the train, that in case of accident any from a station, and could be at once summoned; and last but not least, we had Conductor Carter, who has been on the road twelve or fourteen years, diligent and faithful to all, happy in giving information, and apparently never wearied by questions.

The liberality of this city caught the liberality of the Railroad Company, and gratuitously transported ourselves and baggage to our respective hotels. This secured strangers.

The ball given this evening in honor of the strangers is a splendid affair—a fine room, brilliantly lighted and filled with the loveliest ladies that can be found. All are happy. More anon.

The Census.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of yesterday morning there were some very proper remarks in relation to the taking of the U. S. Census in this city. When the deputy-Marshal called at the residence of the undersigned on Prairie avenue, he was referred to our office on Lake street for property statistics. His reply to our lady was, that he was in haste to complete his work, *and would not have time to call at the office mentioned.*

The small amount of property owned by the individuals composing our firm, is of course a small matter; but if this is a sample of the manner in which the work is being done, the statistics obtained will be very far from the truth.

A. J. GALLOWAY & Co.

From Washington.
[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.

THE BELL-EVERETT MEN DISCONSOLATE OVER THE ...

The result in North Carolina, showing a Democratic Breckinridge majority of at least 8,000, is very discouraging to the Bell and Everett people, who built great hopes upon the vote of the Old North State. It is very well known that in certain counties the whole Douglas vote was given to the Opposition candidate, and in some localities this vote was felt, but not appreciated generally throughout the State.

In 1854, Dockery, the Opposition candidate for Governor, was only beaten 2,000 votes. Now, the Opposition, supported by the Douglas men, are vigorously beaten behind. If a Douglas Electoral ticket is run, which is now doubtful, the majority for Breckinridge will be increased. There is evidently the real contest is between Lincoln and Breckinridge. Douglas and Bell...

DOUGLAS' ELECTIONEERING TOUR IN NEW ENGLAND.

It seems that Douglas is turned his visits North into a mere electioneering tour, which more than anything else has offended the conservative masses. It is very bad taste for a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, thus publicly to advocate his own claims, and it is a species of vulgarity which the masses will not put up with. How different...

THE CITY.

☞ The weather yesterday was worm though less oppressive than the preceding day.

THE CONCERT SALOONS.—The *Journal* states, as if officially, that the licenses of the concert saloons about town, soon to run out, will not be renewed. Well, we don't know that the "cause of sound morals" will suffer if they are not.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS RESIDENT IN CHICAGO.—All who are desirous of signing an invitation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit Chicago, may do so by calling at the British Consulate, 13 South LaSalle street, before Saturday evening next.

☞ The roofing slates of the Eagle Company, of Vermont, noted for their cheapness, beauty and durability, are now used on nearly all the best buildings in the West, and the Company are desired to notice their advertisement in our columns.

FULTON WITH STEAM UP.—John Fulton, a newly enlisted recruit of Uncle Sam's, on Monday night got on a big drunk, during which he knocked down a lady on the street, and stole some four or five dollars from a fellow recruit. Well, you can't expect all the ... beggars.

☞ The Noon... gathering of Christians of all denominations, is held in Methodist Church Block, on the corner of Clark and Washington street, in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

MUSICAL UNION EXCURSION.—The Executive Committee of the Musical Union have succeeded in chartering the splendid steamer Lady Elgin for their annual excursion, which they have decided will take place on Monday, August 27th, to St. Joseph, Michigan, leaving Chicago at 8 o'clock A. M. and returning at 11 P. M.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Little was done yesterday but to arraign cases. Indictments have been found against the following parties:

John Jones, larceny and burglary, plead not guilty; Chas. Hoeder, larceny of bolt and pillow, two indictments, plead guilty; Jas London, larceny of six dollars to a Swede, plead not guilty; Margaret Conlin for stolen Mr Garrett Crandon, larceny, or dresses, plead not guilty.

In this case the jury found a verdict of guilty, but fixed the value of the property at four dollars.

NEW DRUG STORE.—One of the neatest and happiest located drug stores in the city is that just elegantly fitted up and opened by E. H. Sargent, on the corner of Randolph and State streets. Mr. Sargent is late of Sargent & Ilsley, a thorough chemist and pharmaceutist. His new establishment and its appointments are complete throughout, and an acquisition as regards the convenience of the public, being located at the joint terminus of the City Railway lines.

"COTTAGE GROVE PARK."—The proprietor of the grounds occupied last Fall by the United States Fair, (Mr. Henry Graves,) has just enclosed the same with a substantial new fence nine feet high, having set it apart as a public park, trotting course and fair ground. He has given it the name and title of "The Cottage Grove Park." It embraces thirty-one acres. The old track, used during the National Fair has been repaired, seats erected for a thousand people, and the whole grounds arranged in fine order. An Equestrian Exhibition during the Fall, at these grounds, is talked of, and, indeed, will be a great success if properly managed.

NEW MUSIC.—From H. M. Higgins, in Kingsbury Block, we have new music, as follows:

Gentle, Laughing May, song and chorus, by Mr. K. O. Kinnon.

Bay Boy's Farewell, song and quartette, by H. P. Danks. Fireside song. Soft Music is falling, by S. Wesley Martin.

O, Sacred are a Mother's Tears, by same.

A dream of the Past, by J. P. Webster, of "Woodland Waltzes."

Were You and I were Young—song—by same.

The above are Mr. Higgins' recent publications. From Oliver Ditson of Boston, hut sold by H. M. H., we have new pieces as follows:

KEROSENE.—West siders will be pleased to learn that Mr. Chas. L. Noble, the pioneer of the new and improved Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, and the proprietor of the "Lamp and Oil Emporium" at 128 Clark street, has leased for a branch store, building No. 154 West Madison street, formerly occupied by Mr. Ballwinkle as a lamp store. The store, we are advised, will not be open under a new, during which time it will be put in good order and stocked with his large variety of Coal Oil Lamps, and that choice article of Downer's genuine Kerosene, for which Mr. Noble has such an unprecedented sale. We are using the oil and know whereof we speak.

THE LAST OF EARTH.—It will be received with sadness among a wide circle of friends both in Chicago and our sister city of Lockville, the intelligence of the death of Hon. James S. Speed, formerly Mayor of the latter city, yesterday. His remains will be interred to-day from his late residence, No. 104 Adams street...

... DRAMATIZED!
The Opening Night on Monroe St.
Grand ... and Stage Display.

Last evening was devoted to the opening night of the Democratic Dramatic Melodramatic and ... Democratic establishment on Monroe street, the North's Ampitheatre, but by the receipts of a lease concluded between its proprietors and the *Times and Herald* establishment for the campaign one of the properties of the concern.

The opening night has been extensively advertised. We had heard it in equal ... way to inform people of the attraction in store, for we do not object to light entertainments appropriate to the hot season, and felt that there was no impropriety in the thus putting upon the boards the scenic effects of the same, the Happy Family that have been in the show business, under adverse circumstances, for several seasons past.

The Democracy having duly and newly equipped for the season of 1860, sent throughout the ... Saturday afternoon the time honored ... announcing a grand bill for the evening ... Dr. McVicker, as ... bow to the audience, and in a neat ... which nobody heard, introduced the performance.

Glancing about the theatre, its properties and proprietors, we ... prominently suspended from the centre of the roll of the drop curtain a symbol of the ... Little Dog. Some sign painter has ... work at a banner, and had not finished ... appeared in the centre of a white field ... completed head of Dog, and the ... naught else, either letters or symbols, ... the very happy one of an eagle, or perhaps ... buzzard, in the same unhappy state of incompleteness with the Little Giant, since it appeared feebly flapping one finished wing over the Dog's head.

In the centre of ... audience loomed prominently a hydrant; for the looks of the crowd last evening, if this last had been opened, and a stream laid on, represent could have told from personal acquaintance what the fluid was.

Seats were placed on the stage for the notabilities, members of the stock company, what few "stars" could be got in, and, by the usual courtesy, proprietor of kindred institutions. This latter, of course, ... Buck. Morris a good place as a venerable exhibitor and proprietor of a side show that always travels with the Democratic menagerie. A ticket to Buck's establishment is good for admission to the other, and vice versa, but now he has a lost smaller than usual, and his show consists of a few old faded properties of K. N., with the celebrated *Bourbon Mask* the Boy State (and the New York *Ledger*) in the ... Bill ringers, of course Showman ... and Manager (Dr.) McVicker are "banded glove."

The entertainment of the evening, true to the antecedents of Nick's, consisted of stage tricks and feats in thring. By a stage trick, Hon. J. M. Caussin ... to make Henry Clay address a Democratic crowd, but Mr. Caussin failed and left the platform, after speaking only a few minutes.

The role of Nebraska Richardson must be classed with ring performances, and he was the same political "Mr. Merryman" as usual. The little boys were hugely pleased with his drolleries, and the political small boys went into ecstacies when Old Dick offered to bet that he himself was a man ... man than Lincoln—His speech was a tissue of shreds and patches, but all true to his ... cloth part, and nature—which never found a better field than North's Circus of last evening.

B. F. Ayer followed, and other speakers in order. But the best patronized and most frequented end of the house was the bar in the saloon across the ... that was crowded the entire evening ...

... was *Romeo and Juliet* with both the lovers *left out*, and nothing remaining but the raging houses of Montague and Capulet. Feeble applause was given for little Dog; feebler still for "other half" of the family. It was a flat tame failure. If a welding heat could unite the Democracy, the TEMPERATURE of North's last night might have done it; but they stand more divided than ever.

A German Edition of the Life of Lincoln.

Our enterprising neighbor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* have just issued a capital Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the German language, including a sketch of the life of Hanibal Hamlin. Our Republican friends will find it an efficient campaign document for circulation among their German fellow citizens, and we trust large orders will be made for this purpose. The following is the table of contents:

Chapter I.—Early Life of Lincoln—His Self-Education —A self-made Man.
Chapter 2.—Lincoln's a Countryman.
Chapter 3.—The great Debate between Lincoln and Douglas...

THE DESCENT INTO EGYPT.
51 Cars for Springfield.
TWO MONSTER TRAINS FOR THE HOME OF LINCOLN.

The beautiful water-front of our city never presented a more enchanting and notable spectacle then last evening. The twilight air tempered to luscious coolness by the influence of our noble lake, would of itself on a mid summer night have proved an attraction, but it gave last night the added feature of the preparations for departure of the monster trains for the Grand Republican Rally at Springfield.

The Illinois Central Depot grounds and the great Passenger House swarmed with excursionists, Wide Awakes, Lincoln Rangers, and the rank and file of the Republicans. The air rang with the din of departure, the clangor of engine bells, the rumbling of wheels in making up trains.

All along Michigan Avenue, especially in the vicinity of Dearborn Place, our citizens had assembled to witness the departure. As darkness deepened over the water, an added charm was gained, as the lights from long lines of car reflected to the surface of the basin. Outside, and who have not seen it are at the last ... descry ... its brilliant beacon "spike" of white flame. The Lady Elgin, in the offing, under way for her port on Lake Superior, sent her many colored lights across the water. It was all beautiful and magic spectacle.

But the great trains where they trundled out along the pier constituted the grand feature of the evening. Who ever saw *fifty-one* car loads of live Republicans, or any other excursionists leave on one excursion before last night. The first great train of *twenty five* cars, drawn by two splendid engines, passed down the pier at 8:25. A little more than half an hour after a second, following train of *twenty six* cars, also drawn by two locomotives, left, and while we are writing these *fifty-one* car loads of live Republicans from Northern Illinois are sweeping down across our prairies, over the Illinois Central Railroad, to swell the great rally at Springfield to-day.

The arrival of the Wide Awakes from Aurora in Kane county, with their cannon placed on a platform car of the rear excursion train, the Wide Awakes of Cortland and Sycamore, and of other delegations from the country to join the excursion here, was duly honored by our resident clubs in escort duty. The train will reach the city on return, on Thursday evening.

The Great Fair.

All over the city mechanics and manufacturers seem to be getting ready for the forthcoming Great Mechanics' Fair at the Wigwam, to open August 28th and to continue until the 7th prox. It should be remembered that competition is open to the entire country. All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanics Institute, Chicago, Ill."

Let the entire city and section be well represented. The selection of James Hollingsworth as Superintendent is a guarantee that everything will be conducted on an honorable basis. The entry books are now open at the Mechanics' Institute, No 122 Clark street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ To have your old and faded clothes all cleansed, repaired, in every respect renewed, and made to appear equally as good as new, take them to Cook and McLain, 89 Dearborn street and 125 Clark street. They are the oldest and best known dyers in the West, and their process is superior to any. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., also cleansed or dyed to any desired color.

CHUBSON'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at the store of ...

THE STICKING POINT.—This point ... at last, to have been reached, in a new invention known as Spalding's Prepared Glue, which, by simple application, without heating or preparation of any kind, re-unites the fragments of almost anything into a perfect whole. This glue is really a valuable invention, and from its utility, must come into as extensive and general use as the friction match. aug 31

PROFESSIONAL MUSICIAN.—The public are invited to call at the rooms of N. Gould, No. 115 Lake street, and try the best piano forte ever brought to Chicago, made by Chickering & Sons, Boston.

IRONING DAY.—The thermometer 10:20 in the shade. Shaw's Gas Flat Heaters save all heat in the house. All the ladies who use them speak in the highest terms of their efficiency. Call and see them at Walworth, Hubbard & Co., 181 Lake street. Read what last week's independent says of them.

☞ Garden Hose and Gloves, Street Sprinklers, etc., cheaper than ever at the Rubber Store, 115 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

☞ Now is the time to bring your Lard, ...

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the North West.

WANTED—A situation to do Chamber-work and Sewing in a private family by one who can bring good references. Address "M. G.," at this office.

WANTED—To procure a situation as BOOK-KEEPER in a Jobbing House.

FOUND—On the evening of the 6th inst., on Clark street, ...

TO RENT.—Madam Akerstrom's Hall, for Balls, Fairs, Meetings, &c. ... Apply to E. AKERSTROM at the Hall.

$10,000 OF BUSINESS PAPER Wanted at Low Rates.
J. L. LEE 32 Clark street, corner of Lake.

CENSUS OF 1860!!!

COTTAGE GROVE SEMINARY, Located in the southern part of the city, on Cottage Grove avenue.

$3,000.—To a person with the above amount and adapted to the Hotel and Eating House business ...

STILES & DEANE, COUNSELORS AT LAW And Solicitors in Chancery. Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. H. Sutton & Co. ...

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., Broadway, New York, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Would invite all Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers ... SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.

FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED—Three young, but a few teachers.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY—Being prepared to receive orders for their Superior Roofing Slate ... GENUINE EAGLE CO.'S SLATES.

GRACELAND CEMETERY,
ONLY
Two Miles North of City Limits.
FORMAL DEDICATION,
Thursday, Aug. 30th, 1860, 3 P. M.
DEDICATORY ADDRESS
—BY—
Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D.

For Sale.

HOUSE AND LOT.—For Sale, A House and Lot situated at No. 117 South Jefferson street ...

COP WASTE FOR SALE— No. 1 Cop Waste, Dock and Thread Waste, Colored Waste.

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. Ladders for sale.

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment ...

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois ... A Never Failing Stream.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 30 Miles of Chicago.

STEAM FLOURING MILL For Sale at a Bargain! ON EASTERN ACCOUNT.

1083 ACRE FARM FOR Sale.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT AUCTION FOR SALE OR RENT.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Small House in ... P. O. Box 4425.

WANTED—A young lad about ...

WANTED—To Exchange a ...

WANTED—To Exchange, Eighty Acres of Land in Kane County FOR TWO OR THREE LOTS.

WANTED—A Lady from New Haven, Conn., ...

WANTED—A Stock, in part of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes ...

COAL WANTED.—Sealed Proposals ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 8th, will be presented Kotzebue's Tragic play of THE WIFE; Or, The Father's Grave.

To conclude with BETSEY BAKER.

KINGSBURY HALL.— One Week, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8th. D. C. LA RUE'S Wonderful Panopticon! Or Life Moving Mechanical Exhibition of the War in India and the Sepoy Rebellion.

GRAND GARIBALDI CONCERT, August 10th, 1860, AT THE WIGWAM.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS, Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON— Household Furniture, Carpets, &c. AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET.

UNITED STATES MAIL.— Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's ...

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR Ambrotype Medals of ...

The election of Mr. Blair will be hailed with peculiar gratification by the friends of freedom and of good government throughout the country. Among that noble band who, upon the floor of Congress, will sustain the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and aid in carrying out sound Republican principles, he will hold a conspicuous place. The gallant fight which he has waged for years against wrong and injustice, in the presence of the slave-power, and the courage and resolution with which he has ever met its fiercest assaults, prove him to be eminently fitted for official station in times like the present. All honor to the people of St. Louis county for rightly appreciating his noble qualities and for giving him again to the Nation!

JOHNSON ON DOUGLAS.

Running on the same ticket with Douglas in the present canvass, if anybody may be supposed to know his views on any of the political questions of the day, certainly Herschel V. Johnson is that man. In a speech at Savannah (Ga.) on the 30th ult., he enlightened the Georgians as to Mr. Douglas' views on Squatter Sovereignty in the following style:

"Judge Douglas has been misrepresented and misunderstood at the South. He asserted positively that Judge D. was not in favor of squatter sovereignty, and in proof read from his speech of February, 1859, where he took the ground that the territories derived all their powers from the Constitution, under their organic acts. He read from the same speech that slavery in the territories stands precisely on the same footing with all other property, and the people have the same right to legislate upon it that they have to legislate upon other property, no more and no less."

What do the Squatterites in this latitude say to that? Do they agree with this interpretation of the views of their leader? Do they regard property in man as standing on the same footing with property in horses and hogs? Do they agree also with Herschel V. Johnson, their candidate for Vice President, that the capitalists of the country should own the laborers, just as they own the horses and hogs? And if so, how many of them expect to retain their freedom should the policy of their candidate become the policy of the country?

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE MEETING.

The Breckinridge meeting called for this evening, at KINGSBURY HALL, we are requested to state, has been postponed, owing to a previous engagement of that hall, until SATURDAY night, 7 1-2 P.M., at the "*Metropolitan Hall.*"

Hon. Thompson Campbell, Henry S. Fitch and others will address the meeting.

A spicy time may be expected. "We are all Democrats."

Doughfaceism.

Among the worst evils of Slavery are those it inflicts upon the race of the white masters, and decidedly its meanest product is the Northern doughface apologist for the sin of human chattelism. No one despises these latter more heartily than the honorable minded Southerner, and there are many such. Out spoken and frank himself, he is insulted by the imputation cast upon him by these poor trucklers, that he will be pleased with their wretched slavering over what he knows to be an evil, and for which he asks no such defence.

These dirt-eaters are less plenty than they were a few years ago, but they turn up in sufficient numbers to show that their race has not died out. They are particularly distressed and run about quaking with fear when a party of Southern guests visit our city. Then they become eager to cover everybody's mouth, and ask pulpit and press to change their natures and forget their missions for a time, lest, forsooth, our visitors should discover that we are a Republican city, edit Republican papers, preach and hear sermons wherein slavery and men selling is set down as a sin, and that Republicans hold, as their first and foundation tenet, that Slavery is wrong and *not to be extended* to soil yet uncursed by its presence.

For these doughfaces, the past week has been a trying one. Their ears have been pricked up like those of shy rabbits in a warren, and they have altogether had a somewhat uneasy time of it; and what has it all amounted to? Have these intelligent Southerners been deceived in the real views of Slavery held by almost our entire religious and political public? Have any after dinner speeches been able to persuade them that all that is needed to settle these vexed questions are railroad excursions and plenty of champagne? That the stir kept up by a "few fanatics" will be drowned in "Money Musk" and "Love Polka," by a few fiddlers?

Away with such nonsense. We do our guests and visitors better and higher justice. They know what views are held by us of their institutions. They do not come out to defend Slavery, or hear it defended. They have set forth upon an excursion of pleasure, for the enjoyment of which, the question of views on Slavery comes in about as properly as would matters of sect or creed.

It has been labor lost, by these dough-faces who have thus tried to blanket and muffle our community on these questions. The *Times and Herald* has day after day waxed fearfully solemn over the evils of emancipation in Jamaica,

Preparations for the State Fair.

The Local Committees of the Morgan County Agricultural and Mechanical Association are happy to inform the public that the preparations for the Illinois State Fair, to be held at Jacksonville, on the 10th day of September, 1860, are now nearly completed. And it has been conceded by all visitors who have seen the grounds, that they are the finest and most thoroughly fitted up that have ever been prepared in any State. Thirty acres of a beautiful grove, about one mile and a half west of the city, is the place of location; and the principal improvements consist of an Amphitheatre, extending three-fourths around the ring ... hundred feet in diameter ... tiers of seats elevated at an angle of about thirty degrees, giving every occupant a most advantageous view of everything exhibited in the ring; the whole is covered with a double board roof. There is also a promenade twelve feet wide around the rear of the entire structure. Underneath the seats are forty-five booths for refreshment stalls, ten by eighteen feet. In the center of the ring a Pagoda is constructed, eighteen feet across, in the form of an octagon, three stories high, surmounted by a flag staff sixty feet high, the whole most artistically finished and painted. ... over the grounds complete. Eight large wells have been dug in different parts of the enclosure, for the convenience of stock, etc., affording an ample supply for all emergencies. Added to the above will be several fine fountains of pure, fresh water, constantly flowing, which have been brought from a distance by means of underground pipes, and forced up by steam power. The one on the North side of the Pagoda is very elegant, and designed to be both useful and ornamental, as well as to supply refreshing draughts to those engaged in the ring. The buildings already completed are large and commodious, well lighted and agreeable. The hall for Textile fabrics is eighty-four by forty feet, and elevated in the back to give a more perfect view of the articles on exhibition. The Horticultural Hall is in the form of a cross, and one hundred and four feet through each way. In the centre of this a small fountain will send forth a gushing stream of clear cold water for the use and convenience of all. Mechanical, Art, and Natural History Halls are perfect in design, and well adapted to their respective uses. Besides these there are the buildings for the farm products, Eating Houses, President's business, and Treasurer's offices, well arranged,—in the best manner to give variety and effect. Added to these are five hundred stables for cattle and horses, with a variety of other small buildings contrived and arranged both for comfort and convenience.

Great preparations are being made to give our friends from abroad a warm reception. The hotels are making extensive preparations, and boarding houses, private dwellings and colleges will be thrown open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. Good camping grounds, well shaded and convenient to the enclosure, have also been provided for those who may wish to make use of them.

It is expected that the coming exhibition will ...

From Washington.

Another Douglas Organ Sold Out.

From Washington.

Resignation of Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts.

Died.

CASUALTIES.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A German Edition of the Life of Lincoln.

RASCALITIES.

☞ Now is the time to bring your Lard, Astral, Campheue and Fluid Lamps, and have them altered to burn that economical and brilliant non explosive light—Kerosene Oil—at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium—122 Clark street, between Washington and Madison sts. jy 28 12t

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hackley, agent, 302 State street. je20-3m.

DIED.

In this city, August 3d, HARRY, son of D. and A. M. H... aged ... years.

Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., CHARLES SHERMAN, infant son of N. S. and Ellen Boulon, aged five months.

Yesterday, at his residence on Adams street, JAMES S. SPEED, in the 50th year of his age.

☞ Louisville and St. Louis papers please copy.

ICE PITCHERS,

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GRACELAND CEMETERY,

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Two Miles North of City Limits.

FORMAL DEDICATION,

Thursday, Aug. 30th, 1860, 3 P. M.

DEDICATORY ADDRESS

— BY —

Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D.

In answer to repeated inquiries, the following facts are briefly submitted:

1.—The Company is duly incorporated under the express Cemetery Statute of this State. The Officers are elected annually by the lot owners. The present Directory consists of WM. B. OGDEN, Esq., E. H. SHELDON, Esq., and Dr. S. SAWYER. GEO. P. A. HEALY, (the Artist,) is Treasurer, and THOMAS B. BRYAN, is President. The grounds are laid out and improved under the counsel of WM. SAUNDERS, Esq., the eminent Landscape Gardener of Philadelphia, by SWAIN NELSON of this city.

2.—The title is unincumbered, simple and perfect; being direct from the United States Government, through Justin Butterfield and heirs, to Thos. B. Bryan, who will, in all cases, give full Warrantee Deeds, and bind the whole Subdivision, as recorded, to remain forever a Cemetery, thus insuring it to the Lot owners in perpetuity.

3.—The natural topography of the grounds is admitted by all to be peculiarly beautiful—the gentle undulations and the grove of old trees over the entire subdivision, having suggested the name of "GRACELAND." The improvements, (commenced only in April last), speak for themselves. It is designed to make the Cemetery the Mt. Auburn of the West.

4.—The entrance to the Cemetery is on the Green Bay Road, about one mile and a half beyond the point where the Lake View Road diverges from it, and more than two miles nearer the City than Chittenden Station.

5.—The price of Lots is only about one fourth of that demanded for like sized Lots in *Eastern Cemeteries*, as shown by the scale in the Office.

6.—The following Report from the Surveyors explains itself:

"We have taken levels over the surface of Graceland Cemetery, and find the minimum height to be 17 feet, and the maximum height to be 26 feet above the present stage of water in Lake Michigan, most of the ground being over 20 feet above, which is four times the usual depth of graves. [Signed]

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, } Surveyors.
EDMUND BIXBY, }

August, 2nd, 1860."

7.—Visitors to the Cemetery are requested to keep on the walks, and to drive vehicles only on the broad graveled roads.

THOS. B. BRYAN, President,

Office in Bryan Hall, Clark st., opposite the Court House.

TIME TABLE:

An OMNIBUS is run to the Cemetery, (until the Horse Railroad is extended,) connecting with the Horse Railroad Cars, which leave North Water street at

9 A. M., 2.30 P. M., and 5 P. M.

Returning, the Omnibus leaves the Cemetery at

8.30 A. M., 12 M., and 4.20 P. M.

☞ Through Tickets sold by Conductors for Eight Cents.

[au6-c842-1m]

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PREPARE FOR THE FALL TRADE ...

Press & Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1860.

A WORD FOR VOTERS.

Until the men in the West, who cast the ballots, elect Presidents and Congressmen, and support the government, get wise enough to see that they are kept in a state of commercial vassalage to the South, solely that the slave-holders may have a wider market for cotton and a reduced price of cheap foreign finery, there is little hope that the growers of wheat and corn will receive adequate remuneration for their labor, nor that the country will be exempt from those periodical revulsions in finance and trade, which, particularly in the new States, have such disastrous effects. What the country wants is a home market, employment for all our labor, and a greater diversification of pursuits; and there is no way in which these may be obtained, except by clearing out the White House and the halls of Congress, and putting men therein who are not wholly subservient to the slave-holding interest which has controlled the government in all its branches. A modification of the tariff, in such a way that the iron needed in the country, the cotton goods and woollen goods worn by all classes, the hardware and cutlery of which so much are used, might be produced in the country by our miners and artisans, would give an impetus to our prosperity which years of bad legislation would not check; and in the end, the very men for whose interest our Northern mines, mills and work-shops are shut up, would buy the articles which are now imported at a rate much below the prices now paid. But as long as we continue to send wheat abroad to feed men who are engaged, at low wages, to manufacture goods for this market—as long as we pay in cost of transportation of a bushel of corn to Liverpool, full half of the value of that corn, and bring back goods therefor upon which the average freight charges are less than one per cent. of their cost, the country must expect to be poor and in debt, and farmers must look for low prices. The farmer bears the burden of commerce, and whatever the railroads, canals, steamboats and ships earn in the carrying of his products, comes out of his pocket by the cutting down of the prices received by him at his own door. The tax is indirect, but no farmer escapes it.

There is not a considerable town in the West, from Cairo to St. Paul, in which men do not say: "Yes, we have a fine place, "good soil, good climate, and abundant means "of creating power; but we lack manufac- "turers. We make nothing—buy everything. "Grain is low and so is all farm produce, be- "cause everybody must "farm it." The emi- "gration and the increase in the price of land "keep us from being sold out by the sheriff. "If we could induce some men of capital to "build a furnace and a cotton mill here, we "should get on bravely." That's the demand everywhere. Go to any place in this city, in any counting room or shop, and that wish for a diversification of pursuits and a home market created by the demand of a manufacturing interest, is the burden of the daily talk. All intelligent men deplore the necessity of letting the incomparable manufacturing advantages of the locality lie idle; but not all are willing to confess that the supposed advantage of the South has been invariably consulted in shaping the commercial policy of the country, and that the wants of the free white men of all sections have been neglected that slaves might be employed with constantly increasing profit.

We believe that a tariff of duties, which, without preventing importations of foreign goods, would give existing manufacturing establishments a chance to live, and tempt men to engage in new enterprises, would, if maintained only ten years, change and diversify all our industrial pursuits, open new and profitable markets for the farmer, and planter, and materially cheapen to them everything that they are forced to buy. The way, then, to build up manufactures in Chicago and the West, and to divide with the South the benefits that legislation may confer, is to vote for those men who are not committed in advance to all that the slaveholders may demand. In this contest not only the questions of justice and humanity, but those which touch the working man's pocket, should be discussed. While endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of the slave, let not our voters forget themselves; while endeavoring to secure the vacant territories for the occupation of free labor and free men, let us not neglect to provide the means by which that labor may be made remunerative.

McKINNEY AND BLUNT.

We have now authentic and reliable intelligence in relation to the two "Abolition preachers" who were lynched and driven out of Texas, and who, so the Texas papers assert, are at the bottom of a suspected insurrection of Slaves in that State. One of those preachers—Mr. Blunt—lives in Green county, Wisconsin; the other—Mr. McKinney—in Fountain county, Indiana. Both of them, it seems, are Democrats, and were regarded by those who knew them well at the time they removed to Texas, as staunch pro-slavery men, defenders of the institution upon Bible grounds. We commend the fact that those men were lynched by their brother Demo-

NORTH CAROLINA.

The dolefulness of the Douglas men in consequence of their late great disaster in North Carolina admits of no consolation. They had relied upon their strength, boasted over it, and based calculations and predictions upon it. It proves to be nothing. The effect of the Douglas votes, though cast for the Know-Nothing candidates, was hardly felt in the contest. Know-Nothings and Douglasites are all swept from the platter, and the Breckinridge victory is decisive. So much for Squatter Sovereignty in the old North State. We again ask the attention of Mr. Douglas' friends in the Northwest to the facts which this election discloses. They demonstrate that the Little Giant has no chance whatever; and that in Illinois, Indiana, or any one of the closely-contested States, a vote for Douglas is really a vote for Breckinridge. Are the believers in Squatter Sovereignty prepared to go for a Slave Code? That is the main question in the canvass.

Galloway and Cox in Ohio.

The Republicans of the Columbus district, Ohio, have brought out Hon. Sam. Galloway as a candidate for Congress against S. S. Cox. The district is Democratic under ordinary circumstances, by about 1,000; Galloway was carried into Congress on the flood tide of 1854, by the combined Republican and Know Nothing vote. At least half the native born Democrats of the State, at that time, belonged to the dark lantern order. Galloway, by the way, never was a member of the fraternity. Two years later, in 1856, the Know Nothing epidemic having subsided, Galloway ran for re-election against Sam. S. Cox, and was beaten, after an exciting canvas, by 356 votes. The Democratic majority for Governor at the same election being 1,297 in the district. The Know Nothings ran a candidate of their own, polling for him 851 votes.

Two years subsequently, 1858, Cox ran for re-election, and the Republicans thinking that a new man would stand a better chance of beating "Great Old Sun Set," brought out Case of Licking county. But "Sun Set" beat him by 647. The district, however, gave the Democratic State ticket 1,206 majority.

Cox and Galloway are again pitted against each other, with no third candidate in the field—the Breckinridge Convention having adjourned without making a nomination. Excitement runs high. Bets are freely offered and taken on the result. Galloway is the favorite of the Wide Awakes and young men generally. He will also get a heavy German vote which before went for Cox. Galloway was an original Lincoln man—being among the first who moved in Honest Old Abe's behalf in Ohio. But Cox thinks that this will injure him with Gov. Chase's friends, but he is counting without his host.

Galloway was a free-soil Whig in former days; he is, next to Corwin, perhaps the most eloquent speaker in the Buckeye State, and one of the best and truest Republicans in the Union. His competitor is a slippery, servile creature; gifted with great volubility; windy as the month of March; uncertain treacherous, egotistical and corrupt. His record on the Lecompton question is of a despicable description. He was a flaming Anti-Lecomptonite at first, and made a speech in Congress declaring, that he hoped his right hand might wither if he voted for that iniquity. Not many weeks afterwards he supported the equally infamous English bill. The Covode Investigating Committee showed that he was bought up, with others, by the President. Pecuniary blandishments, and the gift of certain offices were the agencies that wrought his violation of vows. Gen. Geiger, a leading Democrat, lately denounced him in a public meeting in Columbus, for not only having sold himself, but having sworn falsely before the Covode Investigating Committee in his vain endeavor to conceal and cover up his recreancy. He was one of the four meanest doughfaces in the last session of Congress—the other three being Vallandigham, Larrabee and dirty-work Logan. In some respects Cox was the meanest of the four. He was the tittle-tattle who acted on all occasions as common informer against his own State, in order to curry favor with the swaggering slave drivers. He was continually telling the fire-eaters that the people of Ohio were negro thieves—that they helped fugitives to escape; repealed black-laws; passed personal liberty bills; refused to aid slave catchers, and would not open their jails to detain colored men that were being dragged back to bondage. The poor lick-spittle supposed he was ingratiating himself into the friendship of the lords of the lash, by bearing this sort of testimony against the freedom-loving people of Ohio. We very much misjudge the temper of the people of the Capital District if Sam. Galloway don't place Sun Set Cox where Frank Blair has put [illegible] of St. Louis.

An Irrepressible Conflict.

The threatened organization of a Breckinridge party in this city is only another evidence of the continuation of the struggle going on between the two factions of the Sham Democracy for the supremacy in 1864. Up to this time, the Douglas men in the West seem to have the advantage; but as their candidate's prospects fade out, the strength of his opponent increases, and we shall be mistaken if, before election, the Breckinridgeites do not have the stronger and more compact organization. It is a contest in which, as Republicans, we have no concern.

North Atlantic Telegraph.

The Steam-Yacht *Fox* left Southampton on the 20th ult., on a Surveying Expedition to the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador to determine the practicability of a telegraphic line from England to the United States *via.* those places. Before the *Fox* sailed, the Queen paid a visit of inspection, accompanied by her husband and three daughters. The *Fox* was the vessel employed to search for Sir John Franklin, and was chartered for the present expedition because of her great [illegible]

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MONTREAL, Aug. 1, 1860.

The route from Chicago to Montreal during the summer months is one of the pleasantest that the sight seer can select. The writer of this came hither by way of Niagara Falls, and then through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River; but to those who are desirous of a trip altogether by the lakes, there is no better route than by Mather & Co.'s propellers from Chicago to Ogdensburgh, where they connect with steamers on the St. Lawrence, on which you sail down the rapids. There is much to admire and to excite on the passage down the river. Though there is not any actual danger attending the trip, still the fact that you rush down past rocks which are within twenty feet of you, and which would dash a common-sized craft to pieces in a few minutes, is well calculated to excite passengers just enough to make it interesting. Romantic young ladies can dwell for a month over the feat, and delight their aunts, cousins, and school mates with highly-drawn pictures of the noble little steamer dashing down through the seething waters under the skillful guidance of an old Indian pilot, who in "long years past" used to paddle his canoe in peace and quietness.

Niagara Falls, at which I stopped for a day, is well attended by Southerners this summer; but it is fast approaching the character which has for some years attached to Saratoga, and other over-done resorts. With the exception of the great natural wonder of the Falls, everything is tiresome and disagreeable. The hotels, the cabmen, the immense flocks of steamboat and other runners, and even Blondin, all are perpetual bores, and they harrass and tire out the visitor in twenty-four hours. You cannot turn one way or another, but you are beset with all kinds of annoyances in the shape of importunities to purchase Indian gew-gaws, hire hacks, patronize some hotel East or West, take some particular line of boats down the lakes etc., etc. The entire community seem to be bent on the one object—fleecing visitors; or if that is not possible, worrying them till they leave the place. Blondin walks a rope across the river every day or two; but he has ceased to attract much attention. In fact, he is very unpopular, and is about to be eclipsed by another rope-walker—Signor Ferrini—who is putting up a rope 2,000 feet long, across the river just below the Falls, and on which he is to walk *on stilts*, blindfolded. He will also jump from the rope into the river below, a distance of about 180 feet. Signor Ferrini is a model in his way, He neither drinks tea, coffee, nor liquor of any kind; eats but little meat; walks twenty miles per day as a duty; and does not use tobacco in any shape or form. Besides walking on a rope, he lectures on physiology to schools, etc.

Montreal, at first sight, presents rather an unprepossessing appearance. The old streets are mostly narrow, some of them not wider than the alleys in Chicago; but the city improves on acquaintance, as you witness the beautiful and imposing buildings that greet you at almost every corner. At present there is more stir out doors than usual, on account of the preparations going on for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Streets which were out of repair are being re-paved; squares are being decorated and newly fenced; monuments re-touched; trees planted in rows along the public parks, and a general renovation is taking place. Besides this, however, there is being erected a "Crystal Palace," for the exhibition of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, at a cost of $25,000. An immense ball-room is also being built for the grand public ball which will take place during the festivities. The latter erection is the only thing that will be temporary. All the other improvements are of a permanent character, and will be not only a great ornament, but a lasting benefit to the city. The visit of the Prince of Wales has awakened in the people a spirit of improvement, which would otherwise have been delayed.

One of the most striking features of this city is the immense amount of money which is owned, occupied and controlled by the Catholic Church and its institutions. Besides Church edifices of a most costly and imposing character, whole squares in the very heart of the city are taken up with nunneries, monasteries, seminaries, colleges, &c. The "grey nuns," the "black nuns," the "Jesuits," and a long list of other orders, have each their separate buildings and grounds; and the expense attending their support must be enormous. The Church also owns entire business blocks, which are rented out to merchants and storekeepers.

To an American this is an obnoxious feature of the city, and it would undoubtedly be so to most of the Canadians, but for the shrewdness displayed by the Bishop of Montreal, who is quite popular. He is very liberal and treats all with great respect. With his tenants he is said to be forbearing to the last degree, and he has the name of never having oppressed the unfortunate. This is so far, all well, but it is a settled policy with the Bishop never to make an enemy if a kind word will make a friend. At present he is making great preparations for the celebration in honor of the Prince of Wales. A few evenings since when it was announced that the British fleet with his "His Royal Highness" had arrived at Newfoundland, the Bishop's palace was illuminated—the only notice of the event which was taken in the city.

Of the buildings in the city, the French parish Church, the Bank of Montreal, and the Bank of British North America are the most attractive. There are, however, quite a large number of imposing and substantial structures, such as can be seen nowhere else on this continent. The city is supplied with water from a reservoir which was dug out of the rock in the Mountain, back of the city, and into which the water is forced from the St. Lawrence. So great is the pressure that there is no necessity for fire engines in case of fires. All that is required is to attach a hose to the pipe, and the water will be forced upwards of a hundred feet.

There are quite a large number of Americans here all bent on recreation. Pleasure trips are being got up to the Saugenay River, to Quebec, and to the various spas of the Province.

Of the commercial aspects of the city I will treat in another letter.

Old Uncle Sol—Why he was Whipped.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DANVILLE, August 7, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You are under a slight mistake when you say that Blount and McKiney are Abolition preachers, belonging to the Methodist Church North. As for Blount, I know nothing about him; but McKiney I have known from reputation for several years. He has lived, and since his return from Texas, still lives, in Fountain county, Indiana, about twenty miles east of this place, and was one of the earliest settlers there. He first belonged to the New Lights, but some years back left them and joined the Campbellites, to which denomination he now belongs. He has several very respectable relatives in this place, who are members of the Methodist Church and good Republicans, but they have never been in Texas, nor never

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The Fires Burning in Christian County.

PANA, 4th August.

Christian County gave Buchanan 645 majority over Fremont, and there were 300 Fillmore votes. In 1858, the majority against Lincoln was 336; but the Republicans had increased their vote 150 per cent., while the pro-slavery men had increased only about 4 per cent. Probably not more than two-thirds of the Fillmore men voted for Lincoln in 1858; many of them did not vote at all; and I, myself, know several now staunch Republicans, who voted against us two years ago. I do not believe the Democracy will be able to increase their vote; our friends count on a gain of 250. The day of deliverance draweth nigh in Christian County.

About three o'clock this morning a heavy rain set in, and continued almost without cessation till after nine. We all concluded that our meeting would amount to just nothing; but the rain was so much needed that no one was disposed to grumble. Mr. Overholt, of Tacusa, estimated the value of the half-dozen showers to the county at $50,000. And his estimate was not above the truth. Judge Trumbull, who came from Shelbyville in a carriage, was delayed three hours beyond his time, and did not arrive till one o'clock. In truth, there was considerable talk of an adjournment for two or three weeks.

A little before two, the firing of an anvil called the people together in a sort of rural wigwam, on a high knoll east of town. About 1000 persons listened an hour to one of Judge Trumbull's characteristically persuasive arguments. He had nearly finished popular sovereignty, when there was a general stir in the outskirts of the crowd; the artillerymen ran to their guns; some began waving their hats and cheering; the Senator turned to those behind him, and said, "There's a large procession coming." In an instant we were all on our feet. And there, sure enough, was a splendid procession from Buckeye Prairie, over half a mile long, proudly and grandly coming up the road. The anvils roared; we cheered; the procession cheered; and we all kept on cheering till the wagons and carriages drew up around us; and then such a helping-out, and shaking hands, and hurrahing as there was! It was a sort of love-feast for a while. And all these people had come 15 miles. They would have been on hand three hours earlier, and in double force, but for the rain.

The meeting, now swelled to over 2,000, was soon restored to order, and Judge Trumbull resumed. He briefly recapitulated his previous arguments, and closed with four or five regular clinchers. An old Whig said to me, while the audience was cheering, "Now, that's just the sort of talk we want. I was against you in 1858; but if I could have heard that speech then, I should have been with you."

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, followed, and spoke till half past four, at which time the up train started. He has a remarkably good voice, and his manner is earnest and emphatic. His cheering news from other States elicited hearty applause, and every allusion to Honest Abe Lincoln was received with shouts.

The spirit of this people is thoroughly aroused. There will be an attempt to get up a large pro-slavery meeting at this place next Tuesday; and I predict a failure. I was told confidentially that the meeting would be set down at 5,000, even if only 1,000 were present; so look out for an exaggerated report. More than 1,500 cannot be assembled on such an errand as going to hear Allen and Thornton. And there will be precious little enthusiasm; for there is hardly any left in that party.

J. C. M.

THE TORNADO AT SPRINGFIELD.

Loss of Property.

[From the State Journal 6th.]

About half-past seven o'clock on Friday evening, this city and vicinity were visited by a heavy storm, the severity of which far exceeded that of any we have experienced this season. Before seven o'clock its approach was indicated by the dark masses of clouds rolling up from the West, canopying the whole earth with their gloomy blackness. Their pent-up fury burst up a few moments after seven, and in twenty minutes thereafter it was raging with terrific power. Buildings were blown down and unroofed, trees were uprooted, and shrubbery and grain prostrated to the earth. An accompaniment by heavens heaviest artillery added to the terrible effect of the scene.

The injury sustained by some of our citizens is very severe. The heaviest losses are the Messrs. Withey, whose carriage manufactory was completely demolished. The building was a large three story brick, and contained at the time about fifty carriages and buggies. The falling walls buried the vehicles, destroying all but one or two. The loss of these gentlemen is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000. We are glad to learn that our liberal minded citizens are assisting them to start again.

A stable belonging to Mr. Wm. Crowder, on West Washington street, was struck and set on fire by the lightning, and entirely consumed. Loss not ascertained.

Part of the roof of the west wing of the Chenery House was blown off. Loss about [illegible]

A chimney on the drug store of Messrs. Corneau & Diller was blown down, falling through the roof, and doing some damage among the "upper works" inside. Loss about $100.

A portion of the roof of Lamb's old pork-house was blown away. Loss $200.

The Republican Wigwam suffered a slight injury by the loss of the canvass which covered the peak of the roof.

The dwelling of John W. Priest was considerably injured. A portion of the walls of a new brick house on Seventh street, belonging to G. W. Mendell, which was in process of construction, was blown down. The carpenter shop of Mr. John Rhodes, and a frame building belonging to the G. W. R. R. Co., used as a freight house, were also blown down.

This list comprises all the damage that we have been able to ascertain definitely. The injury to fruit trees and shrubbery is probably very severe, though it is impossible to estimate. No lives were lost or endangered, which is wonderful, when we consider the extent and severity of the storm.

The Confession of a Democrat.

A clever correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* writes of an incident on the Hudson River Railroad in this wise: An old man sat by his side, and finally addressing him the Milwaukiean said:

"Sir, you seem to have travelled a great distance?"

"Yes, some two thousand miles."

"Ah, indeed; what part of the West?"

"Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin."

"Then you can express an opinion as to the result of the Presidential canvass in those States?"

"No I can't. I might have done so before I left home, but now that I have got back I can-

CARL SCHURZ'S SPEECH

AT VERANDAH HALL,

St. Louis, August 1860.

The Irrepressible Conflict and Dissolution of the Union.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—[illegible] by the existence of an evil they do not [illegible] remedy, to ascribe to paltry causes [illegible] origin of great problems they do not mean [illegible] solve, to charge those, who define the nature [illegible] existing difficulty, with having originated [illegible]—these are expedients which the opponents of reformatory movements have resorted to since mankind has a history. An appeal [illegible] ignorance or timidity is their last hope, [illegible] all resources of logic and argument [illegible] exhausted. The old comedy is repeated [illegible] and again.

The assertions, that the great [illegible] between free and slave labor has [illegible] in fact, that the origin of the slavery controversy is to be found in the fanaticism of Northern Abolitionists, and that those [illegible] speak of an "irrepressible conflict" are to be made responsible for its existence—these are the argumentative staple of those who [illegible] either not sagacity enough to discern, [illegible] courage enough to state facts as they are.

In investigating the causes of that struggle which has for years kept the [illegible] of the people in constant uneasiness and excitement, I shall endeavor to act with the perfect fairness. I shall not indulge in denunciations. I shall impeach the motives of no one. I shall not appeal to prejudice or [illegible]. I invite you to pass in review the [illegible] state of things with calmness and impartiality.

It is one of the best traits of human nature, that we form our first opinions on matters of general interest from our innate [illegible] of right and wrong. Our moral impressions, the dictates of our consciences, the generous impulses of our hearts, are the sources from which our first convictions spring. But our material interest, and our natural inclination to acquiesce in that which *is*, whether right or wrong, that *vis inertiæ* which has brought much suffering upon humanity, are apt to [illegible]errate the native instincts of our moral nature. They are sicklied over by the pale cast of calculation; the freshness of their impelling powers is lost, and questions essentially moral are imperceptibly changed into questions of material interest, national economy or political power.

The people of the South have evidently gone through that process in regard to the institution of slavery. [illegible] have become accustomed to identify its existence [illegible] large majority of the people of [illegible] even a rather inclined to silence that [illegible] North were tions to it, and to acquiesce [illegible] its immediate interference with matters of general interest gave a new impulse to their native antipathy. Although I am not ashamed to confess, that the moral merits of the question alone would have been more than sufficient to make me an anti-slavery man, yet I will confine myself to a discussion of its practical effects, in order to make myself intelligible to those who do not sympathise with me. This is the first time that I have had the honor to address a meeting in a slave State, and [illegible] now I owe the privilege of expressing my opinions freely and without restraint to the circumstance that, although in a slave State, I stand upon the soil of a free city, and under the generous protection of free men. [Applause.] Must I call "a *privilege*" what ought to be universally respected as the sacred birthright of every American citizen? Ask any slaveholder who may be present in this vast assembly whether he does not deem it wrong and unjustifiable that an anti-slavery man, should be permitted to a public expression of my views in a slave State? whether he would not be in favor of silencing me by whatever means within his reach? whether I would not be silenced at once in a strong slaveholding community? I do not mean to blame him for it. Let us give him fair hearing. The slaveholder will state his political views substantially as follows: "On a point of astronomy, or chemistry, or medicine you may entertain and express whatever opinion you please; but we cannot permit you to discuss the relation between master and servant, as it exists here in the slave States, for in doing so you would endanger our system and undermine our social system. Our condition is such that the slightest movement of insubordination once started, is apt to grow with uncontrollable rapidity; we have, therefore, to guard against everything that may start it; we cannot allow free discussion of the subject; we have to remove from our midst every incendiary element; we cannot be expected to tolerate opinions or persons among us that are opposed to the ruling order of things. Whenever a mischievous attempt is made, we are obliged to repress it with such energy and severity as to strike terror into the hearts of those who might be capable of repeating the attempt. Our condition requires the promptest action, and if, in case of imminent danger, the regular process of the courts is too slow or uncertain, we are obliged to resort to lynch law in order to supply its deficiencies.

"Moreover, we must adapt our rules and customs of government to the peculiar wants of our social organization. In order to be safe, we must entrust the government in its general administration, as well as its details, to those who, by their own interests, are bound to be the natural guardians of the system. Hence our safety requires that the political power in our States should not be put into the hands of slaveholders; and where we have no law to that effect, custom upholds the rule.

"In order to put the political ascendency of those who are most interested in the preservation of slavery upon a solid basis, we must put down anything that would produce and foster independent aspirations among the other classes of society. It would not only be insane to educate the slaves, but highly dangerous to extend to the great mass of poor white non-slaveholders the means of education; for in doing so we might raise an element to influence and power whose interests are not identical with those of the slaveholder. This is our policy of self-preservation, and we are bound to enforce it."

Sir, I mean to be just to the slaveholders, and strange as it may sound, as to the propriety of their policy, I agree with them. Having identified their social existence with the existence of slavery, they cannot act otherwise.

It is necessity that urges them on. It is true that slavery is an inflammable element. A stray spark of thought or hope may cause a terrible conflagration. The torch of free speech and press, which gives light to the house of liberty, is very apt to set on fire the house of slavery. What is more natural than that the torch should be extinguished, where there is such an abundance of explosive material?

It is true, that in a slaveholding community the strictest subordination must be enforced, that the maintenance of established order requires the most rigorous preventative and repressive measures, which will not always allow of a strict observance of the rules of legal process; it is equally true that the making and the execution of the laws can be safely entrusted only to those who, by their position, are bound to the ruling interest; true that popular education is dangerous to the exclusive rule of an exclusive class; true that men must be kept stupid in order to be kept obedient. What is more consistent, therefore, than that fundamental liberties should be disregarded whenever they become dangerous: that the safeguards of human rights in the administration of justice. [Loud cheers.] This may seem somewhat tyrannical, but is it not eminently consistent? [Applause.]

But in order to succeed in this, slavery needs a controlling power in the general government. It cannot expect to persuade us, so it must try to subdue and rule us. Hear the slaveholder: "It is impossible that we should consider our interests safe in this Union, unless the political equilibrium between free and slave States be restored. If the free States are permitted to increase and the slave States stand still, we shall be completely at the mercy of a hostile majority. We are therefore obliged to demand accessions of territory out of which new slave States can be formed, so as to increase our representation in Congress, and to restore the equilibrium of power." Nothing more sensible. The acquisition of foreign countries, such as Cuba and the Northern States of Mexico is demanded; and, if they cannot be obtained by fair purchase and diplomatic transaction, war must be resorted to; and if the majority of the people are not inclined to go to war, our international relations must be disturbed by fillibustering expeditions, precipitating, if possible, this country into wars, thus forcing the peaceable or cheating the enthusiastic into subserviency to the plans of the slave-power. You may call this piracy, disgracing us in the eyes of the civilized world. But can you deny that slavery needs power, and that it cannot obtain that power except by extension?

So, pressed by its necessities, it lays its hand upon our national territories. Time-honored compacts, hemming in slavery, must be abrogated. The Constitution must be so construed as to give slavery unlimited sway over our national domain. Hence your Nebraska bills and Dred Scott decisions, and slave code platforms. You may call that atrocious, but can you deny its consistency?

"But," adds the slaveholder, "of what use is to us the abstract right to go with our slave property into the Territories, if you pass laws which attract to the Territories a class of population that will crowd out slavery; if you attract to them the foreign immigrant by granting him the immediate enjoyment of political rights; if you allure the paupers from all parts of the globe by your pre-emption laws and homestead bills? We want the negro in the Territories. You give us the foreign immigrant. Slavery cannot exist except with the system of large farms, and your homestead bills establish the system of small farms, with which free labor is inseparably connected. We are, therefore, obliged to demand that all such mischievous projects be abandoned." Nothing more plausible. Hence the right of the laboring man to acquire property in the soil by his labor is denied; your homestead bills voted down, the blight of oppressive speculation fastened upon your virgin soil, and attempts are made to debar the immediate immigrant in the Territories which in the primitive state of social organization [illegible] order to give slavery a chance to [illegible]. All this in sion of our national domain. This may seem rather hard. But can you deny that slavery for its own protection needs power in the general government? That it cannot obtain that power except by increased representation? That it cannot increase its representation except by conquest and extension over the Territories? and that with this policy all measures are incompatible, which bid fair to play the Territories into the hands of free labor?

This is not all. Listen to the slaveholder once more: "Our States," he tells us, "are essentially agricultural producing States. We have but little commerce, and still less manufacturing industry. All legislation tending to benefit the commercial and manufacturing interests principally, is therefore to our immediate prejudice. It will oblige us to contribute to the growth and prosperity of the free States at our expense, and consequently turn the balance of political power still more against us. We are, therefore, obliged to demand that all attempts to promote, by Federal legislation, the industrial interest, be given up." Nothing more logical. The system of slave labor has never permitted them to recognize and develop the harmony of agricultural and industrial and commercial pursuits. What is more natural, than that they should seek to give the peculiar economical interest in which their superiority consists, the preponderance in our economical policy? Hence their unrelenting opposition to all legislation tending to develop the peculiar resources of the free States.

Here let us pause. Is there anything strange or surprising in all this? You may call it madness, but there is method in this madness. The slave power is impelled by the irrepressible power of necessity. It cannot exist unless it rules, and it cannot rule unless it keeps down its opponents. All its demands and acts are in strict harmony with its interests and attributes; they are the natural growth of its existence. I repeat, I am willing to acquit it of the charge of willful aggression; I am willing to concede that it struggles for self-preservation; but now the momentous question arises, HOW DO THE MEANS WHICH SEEM TO BE INDISPENSABLE FOR THE SELF PRESERVATION OF SLAVERY AGREE WITH THE EXISTENCE AND INTERESTS OF FREE LABOR SOCIETY?

Sir, if Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, or Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, had listened to me, would they not be obliged to give me credit for having stated their case fairly? Now listen to me, while I state our own.

Cast your eyes over that great bee hive, called the Free States. See by the railroad and the telegraphic wire every village, almost every backwood cottage, drawn within the immediate reach of progressive civilization. Look over our grain fields, but lately a lonesome wilderness, where machinery is almost superseding the labor of the human hand; over our workshops, whose aspect is almost daily changed by the magic touch of inventive genius; over our fleets of merchant vessels, numerous enough to make the whole world tributary to our prosperity; look upon our society, where by popular education and the continual change of condition the dividing lines between ranks and classes are almost obliterated; look upon our system of public instruction, which places even the lowliest child of the people upon the high road of progressive advancement; upon our rapid growth and expansive prosperity, which is indeed subject to reverses and checks, but contains such a wonderful fertility of resources, [illegible] enterprise, every reverse but a mere opportunity for the development of new powers.

To what do we owe all this? First and foremost, to that perfect freedom of inquiry, which acknowledges no rules but those of logic, no limits but those that bound the faculties of the human mind. [Cheers.] Its magic consists in its universality. To it we owe the harmony of our progressive movement in all its endless ramifications. No single science, no single practical pursuit exists in our day independently of all other sciences, all other practical pursuits. This is the age of the solidity of progress. Set a limit to the freedom of inquiry in one direction and you destroy the harmony of its propelling action. Give us the Roman Inquisition, which forbids Galileo to think that the earth moves around the sun, and he has to interrupt and give up the splendid train of his discoveries, and their influence upon all other branches of science is lost; he has to give it up, or he must fight the Inquisition. [Cheers.] Let the slave power, or any other political or economical interest, tell us that we must think, and say, and invent, and discover nothing which is against its demands—and we must interrupt and give up the harmony of our progressive development, or fight the tyrannical pretension, whatever shape it may assume. [Loud cheers.]

Believing, as we do, that the moral and ideal

Xerxes, like try to subdue the waves of the ocean by throwing chains into the water. [Applause.]

The conflict of constitutional constructions is indeed but a mere incident of the great struggle, *a mere symptom of the crisis.* Long before the slavery question in the form of an abstract constitutional controversy agitated the public mind, the conflict of interests raged in our national councils. What mattered it that the struggle about the encouragement of home industry and internal improvements was not ostensibly carried on under the firm of pro and anti-slavery? What mattered it that your new-fangled constitutional doctrines were not yet invented, when slavery tried to expand by the annexation of foreign countries? that no Dred Scott decision was yet cooked up, when the right of petition was curtailed, when attempts were made to arrest the discussion of the slavery question all over the Union, and when the trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus were overridden by the fugitive slave law? And even lately, when the slave power by one gigantic grasp attempted to seize the whole of our national domain, what else was and is your new constitutional doctrine but an ill disguised attempt to clothe a long cherished design with the color of law?

Read your history with an impartial eye, and you will find that the construction of the Constitution always shaped itself according to the prevailing moral impulses or the predominance of material or political interests. The logic of our minds is but too apt to follow in the track of our sympathies and aspirations. It was when the South had control of our government that acts were passed for the purpose of raising duties on imports, for the creation of a national bank, and in aid of the American shipping interest. It was under the lead of the South that the systems of internal improvement and of the protection of home industry were inaugurated; it was the South no less than the North that insisted upon and exercised the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories. So long as these measures seemed to agree with the predominant interest there seemed to be no question about their constitutionality. Even Mr. Calhoun himself said in one of his most celebrated speeches, delivered in the session of 1815–16, "That it was the duty of the Government, as a means of defence, to encourage the domestic industry of the country." But as soon as it was found out that this policy redounded more to the benefit of free labor than that of the unenterprising South, then the same men who had inaugurated it worked its overthrow on the plea that it was at war with the principles of the Constitution. [Murmurs of applause.] The constitutionality of the ordinance of 1787 was never questioned so long as the prevailing sentiment in the South ran against the perpetuation of slavery. The Missouri Compromise was held as sacred and [illegible] so long as it served to introduce slave States into this Union; but no sooner were, by virtue of its provisions, free Territories to be organized, than its [illegible] discovered. [Loud applause.]

The predominance of interests determines the construction of the Constitution. So it was and so it ever will be. Only those who remained true to the original programme of the fathers, remained true to the original construction. Decide the contest of principles underlying interests, and the conflict of constitutional constructions will *settle itself.* This may seem dangerous political theory. It is not an article of my creed—not a matter of principle—but a matter of experience; not a doctrine but a fact.

Thus the all-pervading antagonism stands before us, gigantic in its dimensions, growing every day in the awful proportions of its problems, involving our relations with the world abroad; involving our peace, our rights and liberties at home; involving our growth and prosperity; involving our moral and political existence as a nation.

How short-sighted, how childish are those who find its origin in artificial agitation! As though we could produce a tempest by blowing our noses, or an earthquake by stamping our puny feet upon the ground. [Laughter.] But how to solve, how to decide it? Let us pass in review our political parties, and the remedies they propose. There we encounter the so-called Union party, with Bell and Everett, who tell us the best way to settle the conflict is to ignore it.

Ignore it! Ignore it, when attempts are made to plunge the country into war and disgrace, for the purpose of slavery extension! Ignore it, when slavery and free labor wage their fierce war about the possession of the national domain! Ignore it, when the liberties of speech and press are attacked! Ignore it, when the actual settler claims the virgin soil, and the slaveholding capitalists claim it also! Ignore it, when the planting interest seeks to establish and maintain its exclusive supremacy in our economical policy! Ignore it, indeed! Ignore the fire that consumes the corner posts of your house! Ignore the storm that breaks the rudder and tears into tatters the sails of your ship! Conjure the revelled elements with a meek Mount Vernon lecture! Pour upon the furious waves the placid oil of a quotation from Washington's farewell address! [Cheers and laughter.]

It is true they tell us they will enforce the laws and the Constitution; well enough! But what laws? Those that free labor demand, or those that slavery gives us? What constitution? That of Washington and Madison, or that of Slidell, Douglas and Taney? [Loud and long continued cheering.]

The conflict stands there with the stubborn, brutal force of reality. However severely it may disturb the nerves of timid gentlemen, there it stands and speaks the hard, stern language of fact. I understand well that great problems and responsibilities should be approached with care and caution. But times like these demand the firm action of men who know what they will, *and will it*, not that eunuch policy, which, conscious of its own unproductiveness, invites us blandly to settle down into the imbecile contentment of general impotency. They *could not* ignore the conflict if they would, but have not nerve enough to decide it if they could. [Cheers and applause.]

The next party that claims our attention is the so-called Democracy. As it is my object to discuss the practical, not the constitutional merits of the problem before us, I might pass over the divisions existing in that organization. [illegible] Mr. Douglas from Mr. Breckinridge is but a mere quibble, a mere matter of etiquette. Mr. Douglas is unwilling to admit in words what he has a hundred times admitted in fact; for, can you tell me, WHAT PRACTICAL DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD THERE IS BETWEEN DIRECT INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY, AND THAT KIND OF NON INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WHICH MERELY CONSISTS IN MAKING ROOM FOR DIRECT INTERVENTION BY THE SUPREME COURT? [Laughter and cheers.] And besides, in nearly all practical measures of policy Mr. Douglas is regularly to be found on the side of the extreme South. Like that great statesman of yours, (I beg your pardon, gentlemen, for alluding to him in decent political company), he always votes against measures for the encouragement of home industry, perhaps because he does not understand them. [Laughter.] He is one of the firmest supporters of the ascendancy of the planters' interest in our economical questions, and as to the extension of slavery by conquest and annexation, the wildest fillibusters may always count upon his tenderest sympathies.

So I say I might have ignored him, if he had not succeeded in creating the most deafening of noises with the hollowest of drums. [Loud cheers.]

He proposes to "repress the irrepressible conflict" with what he emphatically styles "my

[illegible] free territory, will not the same principle protect you in the northern States of Mexico when they are acquired, since they are now surrounded by slave territory?

Indeed! This, then, is the practical solution of the difficulty which Mr. Douglas proposes: The "great principle of non-intervention," which, according to his own testimony, strengthens slavery, by increasing the number of slave States, and their representation and power in our general government; to which is to be added the annexation of Cuba and the northern States of Mexico, out of which an additional number of slave States is to be carved. But his Northern friends say that he is the champion of free labor—and they are honorable men. [Applause.]

Oh, what a deep-seated, overweening confidence Mr. Douglas, when he made this statement, must have had in the unfathomable, desperate, incorrigible stupidity of those Northern Democrats who support him for the purpose of battling and punishing the fire-eaters of the South. Good, innocent souls, do they not see that by supporting Mr. Douglas's policy, which throws into the lap of slavery Territory after Territory, they will strengthen and render more overbearing the very same slave power they mean to baffle and punish? Do they not see that they are preparing a lash for their own backs? It is true, when they feel it, and they deserve to feel it, they may console themselves with the idea that it is a whip of their own manufacture! [Loud cheers.]

(*Conclusion to-morrow.*)

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McKINNEY AND BLUNT.

We have now authentic and reliable intelligence in relation to the two "Abolition preachers" who were lynched and driven out of Texas, and who, so the Texas papers assert, are at the bottom of a suspected insurrection of Slaves in that State. One of these preachers—Mr. Blunt—lives in Green county, Wisconsin; the other—Mr. McKinney—in Fountain county, Indiana. Both of them, it seems, are Democrats, and were regarded by those who know them well at the time they removed to Texas, as staunch pro-slavery men, defenders of the institution upon Bible grounds. We commend the fact that those men were lynched by their brother Democrats in Texas, ignominiously driven from the State at the peril of their lives, and then charged with inciting a negro insurrection to the *Times and Herald* of this city. That journal, a few days ago, lifted up its hands in holy horror over the doubtless greatly exaggerated reports from the panic-stricken region, attributing the whole thing to "Black" Republican instigation. We shall see what it has to say for itself now that the tables are turned, and its own political brethren are the persons implicated.

We have said *nothing* that is in conflict with our *present* position, or with a frank, full and determined support of Judge Douglas.—*Times and Herald.*

The "position" of the *Times and Herald* is this: Its choice for the Presidency is Breckinridge or Lane. The only chance which these gentlemen have of an election is in the event of a failure of the people to elect Mr. Lincoln, when the choice will devolve first upon the House, and then upon the Senate. The defeat of Lincoln is the turning point in the contest, and would render the triumph of either Breckinridge or Lane certain. To accomplish this object, the *Times and Herald* is in favor of carrying the State of Illinois for Douglas. We fully agree with that journal, that no amount of disparagement of Mr. Douglas, or of "my great principle," would be "in conflict with its *present* position," or deter it from giving Mr. Douglas "a frank, full and determined support." On the contrary, the more violent its hostility to Mr. Douglas, the more zealous is it likely to be in using him and his friends to bring about the triumph of his hated rival. Animated by such a motive the *Times and Herald* ought to manifest far more zeal in Douglas' behalf than it yet has done.

WELL WEDDED.

The union between the pro-slavery Rump of the old Know Nothing party and the Douglas Rump of the Democratic party seems, in New York, at least, to be complete. Brooks and Archbishop Hughes—pro-slavery Protestantism of the most intolerant sort, and proscriptive Catholicism of mediæval hue—have been wedded. The details of the marriage settlement have not come to light; but we doubt not that Brooks will set up a bellow for the Immaculate Conception, and † John will take up the old Know Nothing diatribes against the "infidel Dutch," while both in unison chant praises to popular sovereignty as modified by Dred Scott. Whether Hughes is to be received into the Know Nothing Lodge, or Brooks into *the* Church, are matters yet to be determined. We commend Brooks' pious example to Buck. Morris and Dr. Boone. The Irish are waiting; let them rush into their embrace!

FALSE REPORT.

We are authorised to deny the report that the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothing Lodge meetings will hereafter be held in St. Mary's (Catholic) Church; and the other report that Buck Morris has renounced Douglasism and come back to the principles of Henry Clay. We believe both reports to be erroneous

... but having sworn falsely before the Covode Investigating Committee in his vain endeavor to conceal and cover up his recreancy. He was one of the four meanest doughfaces in the last session of Congress—the other three being Vallandigham, Larrabee and dirty-work Logan. In some respects Cox was the meanest of the four. He was the tittle-tattle who acted on all occasions as common informer against his own State, in order to curry favor with the swaggering slave-drivers. He was continually telling the fire-eaters that the people of Ohio were negro thieves—that they helped fugitives to escape; repealed black-laws; passed personal liberty bills; refused to aid slave catchers, and would not open their jails to detain colored men that were being dragged back to bondage. The poor lick-spittle supposed he was ingratiating himself into the friendship of the lords of the lash, by bearing this sort of testimony against the freedom-loving people of Ohio. We very much misjudge the temper of the people of the Capital District if Sam. Galloway don't place S... ... Cox where Frank Blair has put ...ett, of St. Louis.

An Irrepressible Conflict.

The threatened organization of a Breckinridge party in this city is only another evidence of the continuation of the struggle going on between the two factions of the Sham Democracy for the supremacy in 1864. Up to this time, the Douglas men in the West seem to have the advantage; but as their candidate's prospects fade out, the strength of his opponent increases, and we shall be mistaken if, before election, the Breckinridgeites do not have the stronger and more compact organization. It is a contest in which, as Republicans, we have no concern.

North Atlantic Telegraph.

The Steam-Yacht *Fox* left Southampton on the 20th ult., on a Surveying Expedition to the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador to determine the practicability of a telegraphic line from England to the United States *via.* those places. Before the *Fox* sailed, the Queen paid a visit of inspection, accompanied by her husband and three daughters. The *Fox* was the vessel employed to search for Sir John Franklin, and was chartered for the present expedition because of her great strength and power to endure blows that would wreck any other vessel. The powerful little steamer *Bulldog* will accompany the *Fox* and render her all the aid possible.

The Fox is fitted out with every possible convenience for her interesting voyage, on which it is hoped that she will not be occupied longer than until the end of November. A complete set of meteorological instruments has been presented by the Board of Trade, through the kindness of Rear-Admiral Fitzroy, the hydrographer to the Admiralty; and a full supply of astronomical and mathematical instruments has been lent by the Admiralty. She also carries out the necessary apparatus for deep sea soundings, and all the requisite appliances for the survey by sea and land.

The Fox proceeded by the north of Scotland direct to the Faroe Islands, where it is anticipated she will not be delayed longer than two or three days in selecting a favorable landing place for the cable. On leaving the Faroe Islands, she will proceed direct to Iceland, making deep sea soundings by the way. Capt. Young and his officers will be engaged in sounding for and selecting a favorable place for landing the cable; while the survey of the land line will be simultaneously carried on by Dr. Rae and his party, consisting of Col. Shaffner, Mr. Woods, and the two Danish members of the expedition. After visiting the west coast of Iceland, at a point selected by Capt. Young, the Fox will proceed to some point on the Southern coast of Greenland, making deep-sea-soundings, and examining the character of the bottom as she continues her voyage. Capt. Young and his officers will be engaged in examining the various bays, for the purpose of determining the favorable point for the east of Greenland terminus, while Dr. Rae and his party will make an exploration of the interior through ground never yet crossed. After visiting the west coast at some point near Julianshaab, whence the cable will be carried across to Labrador, the Fox will take the proposed route to Hamilton Inlet, on the Labrador coast; and, after making a complete survey of the inlet, she will return direct to Europe.

Jas. B. Clay and John Y. Brown had a dreadful debate the other day, which lasted all day. The intolerable debaters made two hour speeches and then refused to answer each other's questions. The Louisville *Democrat* says of that which Brown did:

He has torn the plume from the cap of the descendant of Kentucky's great statesman, and nobly will be wear it. The filthy slime of the Louisville *Courier* can never reach him; for like the soaring eagle, who looks with contempt from his lofty flight upon the vile hissing viper in his lowly habitation, he is far above its reach.

The *Courier* says of Mr. Brown:

He showed a lack of information touching various political facts, which is unpardonable in one of such "vaulting ambition." It was evident he was no match for Mr. Clay, who, in his rejoinder, skinned the aspiring young gentleman.

A correspondent writes us that the statement contained in the speech of Hon. W. A. Richardson of Illinois, (which was delivered at Burlington, N. J., and reported in the *Press*) that Mr. Lincoln had voted on the 3d of January, 1848, in Congress, for a resolution introduced by Mr. Hudson, directing the withdrawal of the American armies from Mexico, is incorrect, and that Mr. Lincoln, instead of voting for that resolution, in reality voted AGAINST it. On an examination of the record we find our correspondent is right.—[*Forney's Press.*

Now will the Douglas editors in Illinois correct Col. Richardson's slander as readily as Col. Forney has done it?

The St. Louis *Express* (Bell-Everett) asserts most positively that $80,000 was sent to that city two years ago, by Postmaster Fowler of New York, now a fugitive defaulter, to aid in defeating Frank Blair. The *Express* declares that whenever the proof is demanded, it shall be produced. It will be remembered that the Administration was remarkably easy with Fowler, having had no regular settlement with him for years. No particular pains was taken to arrest him.

support must be enormous. The Church also owns entire business blocks, which are rented out to merchants and storekeepers.

To an American this is an obnoxious feature of the city, and it would undoubtedly be so to most of the Canadians, but for the shrewdness displayed by the Bishop of Montreal, who is quite popular. He is very liberal and treats all with great respect. With his tenants he is said to be forbearing to the last degree, and he has the name of never having oppressed the unfortunate. This is so far, all well, but it is a settled policy with the Bishop never to make an enemy if a kind word will make a friend. At present he is making great preparations for the celebration in honor of the Prince of Wales. A few evenings since when it was announced that the British fleet with his "Dis Royal Highness" had arrived at Newfoundland, the Bishop's palace was illuminated—the only notice of the event which was taken in the city.

Of the buildings in the city, the French parish Church, the Bank of Montreal, and the Bank of British North America are the most attractive. There are, however, quite a large number of imposing and substantial structures, such as can be seen nowhere else on this continent. The city is supplied with water from a reservoir which was dug out of the rock in the mountain, back of the city, and into which the water is forced from the St. Lawrence. So great is the pressure that there is no necessity for fire engines in case of fires. All that is required is to attach a hose to the pipe, and the water will be forced upwards of a hundred feet.

There are quite a large number of Americans here all bent on recreation. Pleasure trips are being got up to the Saugenay River, to Quebec, and to the various spas of the Province.

Of the commercial aspects of the city I will treat in another letter.

Old Uncle Sol—Why he was Whipped.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DANVILLE, August 7, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You are under a slight mistake when you say that Blount and McKiney are Abolition preachers, belonging to the Methodist Church North. As for Blount, I know nothing about him; but McKiney I have known from reputation for several years. He has lived, and since his return from Texas, still lives, in Fountain county, Indiana, about twenty miles east of this place, and was one of the earliest settlers there. He first belonged to the New Lights, but some years back left them and joined the Campbellites, to which denomination he now belongs. He has several very respectable relatives in this place, who are members of the Methodist Church and good Republicans, but they have never been in Texas, nor never expect to be. As for Old Uncle Sol, the Campbellite, who got so badly whipped in Texas, he was always an ultra, hot-headed, anti-temperance, pro-slavery Democrat, and a Douglas Democrat; but I understand his neighbors say the Texans whipped all the Democrat out of him. I presume they mean only the pro-slavery portion of it. Emigrating to Texas a year or two ago, Mr. McKiney had not been there long before he fell into the common mistake that most Northern Democrats do. Discovering, as he thought, some errors in operating the institution of slavery, and that with a little different management, the slaves might be made to work more profitably, and presuming himself so completely sound upon the subject, having done all in his power to elect Mr. Buchanan and denounce the Free State settlers of Kansas with all the vehemence of Mr. Douglas or the most violent Democrat of the North, in a sermon one Sunday ventured to tell his pro-slavery brethren that a good Christian should never whip his negroes too hard, any more than his horse, or his ass, or his mule; he would thereby accomplish a two-fold object:

"First—He would be able to get more work out of them; and,

"Secondly—He would give the Black Republicans and Abolitionists less cause to murmur or complain."

But the Squatter Sovereigns of Texas, not relishing this gratuitous advice and interference with the "divine institution," met in convention immediately thereafter, *and voted him a hundred stripes, well laid on with a raw-hide,* and appointed a committee of the most respectable citizens of the county to carry the vote into effect. But there being several very humane and tender-hearted Christians and brethren of the same denomination of Father McKiney, and it being doubted whether he would be able to survive the hundred, some of them interceded, *and he was let off with one ...*, with an order to leave in twenty-four hours, which he obeyed in double quick time, making for his old residence in the free North, where he still remains, ruminating over the blessings of "My great Principle," which leaves the people "perfectly free to form their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Dred Scott decision."

C. J. VREDENBURGH.

Doings in Clinton County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CARLYLE, Clinton Co., Ill., August 4, 1860.

The friends of freedom have been asleep in this county so far during this canvass; but the announcement that W. W. Danenhower, of Chicago, would address the people at the Court House, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, aroused quite a respectable number from their lethargy, who turned out to hear the first Republican speaker who has visited us since 1858.

Mr. Danenhower, in a speech of about two hours, demonstrated the really conservative position of the Republican party, and aroused a feeling for acting, by his urgent appeals for a thorough organization, that will, in my opinion, result in great good. In conversation with those present from the country precincts, I was surprised to learn that, in several, clubs were in active operation, and that the prospect for a largely increased vote is flattering.

We have resolved to form a club at this place next week, during the sitting of our Circuit Court. A Wide Awake Club is also spoken of; and we feel confident that, with proper exertions, we can poll in the county from 600 to 650 votes for Lincoln and the entire ticket. Fremont's vote in the county was 161; in 1858 Miller's vote for State Treasurer was 362.

This morning Mr. Danenhower went out into the rural districts and addressed a meeting of the yeomanry in a beautiful grove in Crooked Creek precinct, in the southeast portion of our county. His speech was well received, and replied to by Judge Omelveny, of Central City, late competitor of the Hon. B. B. Fouke for Congress in this district. He was in turn replied to by Mr. D. The people dispersed at 7 o'clock P. M., and made the welkin ring with shout after shout for Lincoln and the Republican cause. So you perceive we have commenced the campaign in earnest, and you may expect a good account from old Clinton county next November.

B. P.

minutes thereafter it was raging with terrific power. Buildings were blown down and unroofed, trees were uprooted, and shrubbery and grain prostrated to the earth. An accompaniment by heavens heaviest artillery added to the terrible effect of the scene.

The injury sustained by some of our citizens is very severe. The heaviest losses are the Messrs. Withey, whose carriage manufactory was completely demolished. The building was a large three story brick, and contained at the time about fifty carriages and buggies. The falling walls buried the vehicles, destroying all but one or two. The loss of these gentlemen is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000. We are glad to learn that our liberal minded citizens are assisting them to start again.

A stable belonging to Mr. Wm. Crowder, on West Washington street, was struck and set on fire by the lightning and entirely consumed. Loss not ascertained.

Part of the roof of the west wing of the Chenery House was blown off. Loss about $...

A chimney on the drug store of Messrs. Corneau & Diller was blown down, falling through the roof, and doing some damage among the "upper works" inside. Loss about $100.

A portion of the roof of Lamb's old pork-house was blown away. Loss $200.

The Republican Wigwam suffered a slight injury by the loss of the canvass which covered the peak of the roof.

The dwelling of John W. Priest was considerably injured. A portion of ... a new brick house on Seventh street, belonging to G. ... ..., which was in process of construction, was blown down. The carpenter shop of Mr. John Rhodes, and a frame building belonging to the G. W. R. R. Co., used as a freight house, were also blown down.

This list comprises all the damage that we have been able to ascertain definitely. The injury to fruit trees and shrubbery is probably very severe, though it is impossible to estimate. No lives were lost or endangered, which is wonderful, when we consider the extent and severity of the storm.

The Confession of a Democrat.

A clever correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* writes of an incident on the Hudson River Railroad in this wise: An old man sat by his side, and finally addressing him the Milwaukian said:

"Sir, you seem to have travelled a great distance?"

"Yes, some two thousand miles."

"Ah, indeed; what part of the West?"

"Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin."

"Then you can express an opinion as to the result of the Presidential canvass in those States?"

"No I can't. I might have done so before I left home, but now that I have got back I confess I don't know anything about it."

"Don't you find the sentiment very strong for Lincoln?"

"Yes—sentiment, indeed, rather than sense. The Republicans enlist all the sentiment; they are a sentimental set."

Seeing I was more amused than surprised, he continued:

"See, here, I'll tell you. I am sixty years old. I have raised a family of four boys, and raised them all in the orthodox Democratic faith. Fifteen years ago my boy John went to Illinois, and voted the Democratic ticket regularly. I did well with John, and helped him stock his farm and pay off his mortgage. He was a smart boy—was John. Well, sir, when that debate between Douglas and Lincoln was raging in Illinois, John got a crotchet in his head and became a Republican. It was a hard blow for me, I tell you. Well, Phil. grew up, and I set him up in Des Moines, bought him a quarter section, and told him to get married. Phil. did well, but the first thing I heard was that he was a Republican, and the young scamp tried to convert me by writing long letters about the Kansas muss, etc. I talked pretty sharp to both of them, but they both voted for Fremont in spite of me. But there was Roger and Dan both at home yet, and I felt sure they would never desert the faith of their father. I set Roger up in Iowa, alongside of his brother, with a faint hope he might reclaim him. And Dan went off to Rock county, Wisconsin; and a year ago I found out, sir, that Roger was publishing a Republican paper, and Dan was making speeches for a Republican Governor in Wisconsin. It nearly broke my heart, but what could I do. The boys said they now saw the error of voting for Buchanan. Well, sir, afew months ago I made up my mind to go West myself, for the first time in my life, and see about things. I did go West, and I happened to hear Douglas make a speech while I was away from home. You may not believe it, sir, but I'm going home now and I don't know whether I am a Democrat or a Republican myself."

Still Coming.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

The *Wabash Plaindealer*, the only Douglas organ in Wabash county, and the leading one in the Eleventh District has hauled down the names of Douglas and Johnson, and announced its purpose to support Lincoln and Hamlin hereafter. We noticed last week that the editor after getting up a spicy issue in behalf of Douglas on Friday, had joined the Wabash Republican Club on Friday night, but doubted if it were anything more than a quiz. It now appears to be a real and sincere change, and we need hardly say a valuable one to the Republicans of Wabash.

Still another. After the Breckinridge demonstration of Tuesday, Charles Coulon of this city a prominent German Douglas Democrat, for years the leading adviser, and most reliable defender of the faith among the Germans, recently a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Marshals of the Douglas procession on the 18th, announced his fixed determination to support Lincoln, and his desire on a fitting opportunity to give his reasons publicly for his action. We are informed that his chief reason is the impossibility of electing Douglas, and his preference, between Lincoln and Breckinridge, for Lincoln. Like all other sensible observers, he sees that Douglas can not be elected, either by the people or the House, and he has no wish to strengthen pro-slavery measures by voting so as to defeat the only man whose policy opposes slavery extension.

Some of the journals are stating that the Prince of Wales is the first heir apparent to the throne of England who has ever visited the United States, but this is a mistake. Doubtless newspaper readers are familiar with the anecdote of William IV, before he came to the estate, to the following effect:

"While in New York the Prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed he stepped up to the barber's pretty wife, who chanced to be present, and giving her a kiss, remarked, "there now, you can say you have been kissed by one of the royal family." The barber, choosing to receive this as an insult, seized the Prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed, "there now, you can say that you have received a royal kick from a freeman."

among us that are opposed to the ruling order of things. Whenever a mischievous attempt is made, we are obliged to repress it with such energy and severity as to strike terror into the hearts of those who might be capable of repeating the attempt. Our condition requires the promptest action, and if, in case of imminent danger, the regular process of the courts is too slow or uncertain, we are obliged to resort to lynch law in order to supply its deficiencies.

"Moreover, we must adapt our rules and customs of government to the peculiar wants of our social organization. In order to be safe, we must entrust the government, in its general administration, as well as its details, to those who, by their own interests, are bound to be the natural guardians of the system. Hence our safety requires that the political power in our States should not be put into the hands of non-slaveholders; and where we have no law to that effect, custom upholds the rule.

"In order to put the political ascendency of those who are most interested in the preservation of slavery upon a solid basis, we must put down anything that would produce and foster independent aspirations among the other classes of society. It would not only be insane to educate the slaves, but highly dangerous to extend to the great mass of poor white non-slaveholders the means of education; for in doing so we might raise an element to influence and power whose interests are not identical with those of the slaveholder. This is our policy of self-preservation, and we are bound to ...

Sir, I mean to be just to the slaveholders, and strange as it may sound, as to the propriety of their policy, I agree with them. Having identified their social existence with the existence of slavery, they cannot act otherwise.

It is necessity that urges them on. It is true that slavery is an inflammable element. A stray spark of thought or hope may cause a terrible conflagration. The torch of free speech and press, which gives light to the house of liberty, is very apt to set on fire the house of slavery. What is more natural than that the torch should be extinguished, where there is such an abundance of explosive material?

It is true, that in a slaveholding community the strictest subordination must be enforced, that the maintenance of established order requires the most rigorous preventative and repressive measures, which will not always allow of a strict observance of the rules of legal process; it is equally true that the making and the execution of the laws can be safely entrusted only to those who, by their position, are bound to the ruling interest; true that popular education is dangerous to the exclusive rule of an exclusive class; true that men must be kept stupid in order to be kept obedient. What is more consistent, therefore, than that fundamental liberties should be disregarded whenever they become dangerous: that the safeguards of human rights in the administration of justice, should be set aside whenever the emergency calls for prompt and energetic action; that the masses should be left uneducated, in order to give the slaveholding oligarchy an undisputed sway? In one word, that the rights, the liberties and the security of the individual should have to yield to the paramount consideration of the safety of the ruling interest? All this is true; and accepting the premises, all these necessities exist. You seem startled at this proposition, and ask, "what is the institution that demands for its protection such measures?" The slave States are by no means original in this respect. Look at the kingdom of Naples, where the ruling power is governed by similar exclusive interests, and acts on the same instinct of self-preservation; does it not resort to the same means?

You tell me that the principles underlying our system of government are very different from those of the kingdom of Naples, and that the means of protection I spoke of run contrary to the spirit of our institutions. Indeed, so it seems to be. What does that prove? Simply this: *That a social institution which is in antagonism with the principles of democratic government, cannot be maintained and protected by means which are in accordance with those principles; and on the other hand, that a social institution which cannot be protected by means which are in accordance with the democratic principles of our government, must essentially be in antagonism to those principles. It proves that the people in the slaveholding States, although pretending to be freemen, are, by the necessities arising from their condition, the slaves of slavery.* [Applause.] That is all.

But I am told that the slave States are sovereign, and may shape and govern their home concerns according to their own notions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Granted. But the necessities of slavery do not stop there. The slave States are members of a federal family, and as the King of Naples in his foreign policy is governed by his peculiar interests, so is the policy of the slave States in our federal affairs governed by their peculiar necessities.

I hear much said of the aggressive spirit of the slave power, but I am almost inclined to acquit it of that charge, for all its apparently aggressive attempts are no less dictated by the instinct of self preservation, than the most striking features of its home policy.

Let us listen to the slaveholder again. He says: "What will become of the security of our slave property, if inside of this Union a slave may finally escape from the hands of his master, by simply crossing the line of his State? But the fanatical anti slavery spirit prevailing in the free States, will avail itself of every facility the common legal process affords, as the trial by jury and the writ of *habeas corpus*, to aid the fugitive in his escape. We are, therefore, obliged to demand such legislation at the hands of our general government, as will remove those obstacles thrown in the way of the recapture of our property, and oblige the citizens, by law, to assist us in the re-apprehension of the fugitive."—So the trial by jury and the writ of *habeas corpus* will have to yield, and the good old common-law principle, that in all cases concerning life and liberty, the presumption be in favor of liberty, goes by the board. This may seem rather hard, but is it not eminently consistent?

The necessities of slavery do not stop there. Let us hear how the slaveholder proceeds: "In order to obtain such legislation from our national councils, it is necessary that the prejudices against slavery existing in the free States be disarmed. It is impossible that the slave interest should deem itself secure as long as a violent agitation is kept up against it, which continually troubles us at home, and exercises upon the national legislature an influence hostile to slavery. We are therefore obliged to demand that measures be taken to stop that agitation." Nothing more natural than that. The right of petition, held sacred even by some despotic governments, must be curtailed. Post office regulations have to prevent the dissemination of anti slavery sentiments by the newspapers. Even in the free States willing instruments are found, who urge the adoption of measures tending to suppress the very discussion of this question. Laws are advocated in Congress (and that "champion of free labor," Douglas, takes the lead), making it a criminal offence to organize associations hostile to slavery, and empowering the general government to suppress them by means of a centralized po-

...dates; they are the natural growth of its existence. I repeat, I am willing to acquit it of the charge of willful aggression; I am willing to concede that it struggles for self-preservation; but now the momentous question arises, HOW DO THE MEANS WHICH SEEM TO BE INDISPENSABLE FOR THE SELF PRESERVATION OF SLAVERY AGREE WITH THE EXISTENCE AND INTERESTS OF FREE LABOR SOCIETY?

Sir, if Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, or Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, had listened to me, would they not be obliged to give me credit for having stated their case fairly? Now listen to me, while I state our own.

Cast your eyes over that great bee hive, called the Free States. See by the railroad and the telegraph wire every village, almost every backwood cottage, drawn within the immediate reach of progressive civilization. Look over our grain fields, but lately a lonesome wilderness, where machinery is almost superseding the labor of the human hand; over our workshops, whose aspect is almost daily changed by the magic touch of inventive genius; over our fleets of merchant vessels, numerous enough to make the whole world tributary to our prosperity; look upon our society, where by popular education and the continual change of condition the dividing lines between ranks and classes are almost obliterated; look upon our system of public instruction, which places even the lowliest child of the people upon the high road of progressive advancement; upon our rapid growth and expansive prosperity, which is indeed subject to reverses and checks, but contains such a wonderful fertility of resources, that every reverse but a mere opportunity for the development of new powers.

To what do we owe all this? First and foremost, to that perfect freedom of inquiry, which acknowledges no rules but those of logic, no limits but those that bound the faculties of the human mind. [Cheers.] Its magic consists in its universality. To it we owe the harmony of our progressive movement in all its endless ramifications. No single science, no single practical pursuit exists in our day independently of all other sciences, all other practical pursuits. This is the age of the solidity of progress. Set a limit to the freedom of inquiry in one direction and you destroy the harmony of its propelling action. Give us the Roman Inquisition, which forbids Galileo to think that the earth moves around the sun, and he has to interrupt and give up the splendid train of his discoveries, and their influence upon all other branches of science is lost; he has to give it up, or he must fight the Inquisition. [Cheers.] Let the slave power, or any other political or economical interest, tell us that we must think, and say, and invent, and discover nothing which is against its demands—and we must interrupt and give up the harmony of our progressive development, or fight the tyrannical pretension, whatever shape it may assume. [Loud cheers.]

Believing, as we do, that the moral and ideal development of man is the true aim and end of human society, we must preserve in their efficiency the means which serve that end. In order to secure to the freedom of inquiry its full productive power, we must surround it with all the safe-guards which political institutions afford. As we cannot set a limit to the activity of our minds, so we cannot muzzle our mouths or fetter the press with a censorship. [Applause.] *We cannot arrest or restrain the discussion of the question, what system of labor, or what organization of society promotes best the moral and intellectual development of man.* [Loud applause.] We cannot deprive a single individual of the privileges which protect him in the free exercise of his faculties, and the enjoyment of his right, so long as these faculties are not employed to the detriment of the rights and liberties of others. Our organization of society resting upon equal rights, we find our security in a general system of popular education, which fits all for an intelligent exercise of those rights. This is the home policy of free-labor society. Its policy in our federal affairs must necessarily correspond. Deeming free and intelligent labor the only safe basis of society, it is our duty to expand its blessings over all the territory within our reach; seeing our own prosperity advanced by the prosperity of our neighbors, we must endeavor to plant upon our borders a system of labor which answers in that respect. So we recognize the right of the laboring man to the soil he cultivates and shield him against oppressive speculation. Seeing in the harmonious development of all branches of labor a source of progress and power, we must adopt a policy which draws to light the resources of the land, gives work to our workshops and security to our commerce. These are the principles and views governing our policy.

Slaveholders look at this picture, and at this. Can the difference escape your observation? You may say as many have said, that there is indeed a difference of principles, but not necessarily an antagonism of interests. Look again. Your social system is founded upon forced labor, ours upon free labor. Slave labor cannot exist together with freedom of inquiry, and so you demand the restriction of that freedom; free labor cannot exist without it, and so we maintain its inviolability. Slave labor demands the setting aside of the safeguards of individual liberty, for the purpose of upholding subordination and protecting slave property; free labor demands their preservation as essential and indispensable to its existence and progressive development. Slavery demands extension by an aggressive foreign policy; free labor demands an honorable peace and friendly intercourse with the world abroad for its commerce, and a peaceable and undisturbed development of our resources at home for its agriculture and industry. Slavery demands extension over national territories for the purpose of gaining political power. Free labor demands the national domain for working men, for the purpose of spreading the blessings of liberty and civilization. Slavery therefore opposes all measures tending to secure the soil to the actual laborer; free labor, therefore, recognizes the right of the settler to the soil, and demands measures protecting him against the pressure of speculation. Slavery demands the absolute ascendancy of the planting interest in our economical policy; free labor demands legislation tending to develop all the resources of the land, and to harmonize the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests. Slavery demands the control of the general government for its special protection and the promotion of its peculiar interests; free labor demands that the general government be administered for the purpose of securing to all the blessings of liberty, and for the promotion of the general welfare. [Tremendous applause.] Slavery demands the recognition of its divine right; free labor recognizes no divine right but that of the liberty of all men. [Loud cheers.] With one word, *slavery demands for its protection and perpetuation, a system of policy which is utterly incompatible with the principles upon which the organization of free labor society rests.* There is the antagonism. That is the essence of the "irrepressible conflict." It is a conflict of principles underlying interests, always the same, whether appearing as a moral, economical, or political question. Mr. Douglas boasted that he could repress it with police measures; he might as well try to fetter the winds with a rope. The south mean to repress it with decisions of the Supreme Court; they might as well,

establish and maintain its exclusive supremacy in our economical policy! Ignore it, indeed! Ignore the fire that consumes the corner posts of your house! Ignore the storm that breaks the rudder and tears into tatters the sails of your ship! Conjure the revolted elements with a meek Mount Vernon lecture! Pour upon the furious waves the placid oil of a quotation from Washington's farewell address! [Cheers and laughter.]

It is true they tell us they will enforce the laws and the Constitution; well enough! But what laws? Those that free labor demand, or those that slavery gives us? What constitution? That of Washington and Madison, or that of Slidell, Douglas and Taney? [Loud and long continued cheering.]

The conflict stands there with the stubborn, brutal force of reality. However severely it may disturb the nerves of timid gentlemen, there it stands and speaks the hard, stern language of fact. I understand well that great problems and responsibilities should be approached with care and caution. But times like these demand the firm action of men who know what they will, *and will it*, not that eunuch policy, which, conscious of its own unproductiveness, invites as blandly to settle down into the imbecile contentment of general impotency. They *could not* ignore the conflict if they would, but have not nerve enough to decide it if they could. [Cheers and applause.]

The next party that claims our attention is the so-called Democracy. As it is my object to discuss the practical, not the constitutional merits of the problem before us, I might pass over the divisions existing in that organization. From Mr. Breckinridge is but a mere quibble, a mere matter of etiquette. Mr. Douglas is unwilling to admit in words what he has a hundred times admitted in fact; for, can you tell me, WHAT PRACTICAL DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD THERE IS BETWEEN DIRECT INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY, AND THAT KIND OF NON INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WHICH MERELY CONSISTS IN MAKING ROOM FOR DIRECT INTERVENTION BY THE SUPREME COURT? [Laughter and cheers.] And besides, in nearly all practical measures of policy Mr. Douglas is regularly to be found on the side of the extreme South. Like that great statesman of yours, (I beg your pardon, gentlemen, for alluding to him in decent political company), he always votes against measures for the encouragement of home industry, perhaps because he does not understand them. [Laughter.] He is one of the firmest supporters of the ascendancy of the planters' interest in our economical questions, and as to the extension of slavery by conquest and annexation, the wildest fillibusters may always count upon his tenderest sympathies.

So I say I might have ignored him, if he had not succeeded in creating the most deafening of noises with the hollowest of drums. [Loud cheers.]

He proposes to "repress the irrepressible conflict" with what he emphatically styles "my great principle." At first he defines it as "self-government of the people in the Territories;" but it became soon apparent that under his great principle the people of the Territories were governed by anybody but self, and he called it "popular sovereignty." It soon turned out that this kind of sovereignty was not very popular after all, and he called it "non-intervention." [Laughter.] Methinks something will intervene, pretty soon, and he will strain his imagination for another name, if it be worth while at all to christen a thing which never had any tangible existence. [Applause.]

But if we may believe him, his "great principle," and nothing but his "great principle," will settle the "irrepressible conflict," restore peace and harmony to the nation, and save the Union—and, in fact, Mr. Douglas is about the only one among the Presidential candidates who insists that there is an immediate necessity of saving that ancient institution. [Laughter.]

Let us judge of the merits of his great principle by its results: Has it secured to the inhabitants of the Territories the right of self-government? Never were the people of a Territory subject to a despotism more arbitrary, and to violence more lawless and atrocious than were the people of Kansas, after the enactment of the Nebraska bill. Has it removed the slavery question from the halls of Congress? The fight has never raged with greater fierceness, and Congress came hardly ever so near debating with bowie-knives and revolvers, as about the questions raised by the Nebraska bill. Has it established safe and uniform rules for the construction of the constitution? It has set aside the construction put upon the constitution by those who framed it; but for the rest, let Mr. Douglas give you his opinion on the Dred Scott decision. Has it given peace and harmony to the country by repressing the irrepressible conflict? Alas! poor great principle! the harbinger of peace and harmony inflamed the irrepressible conflict, even inside of the Democratic party, and rent into two sections an organization which claimed the exclusive privilege of nationality. (Applause.)

These were its immediate results. It is true, Mr. Douglas accuses his adversaries of having created the disturbance. ... Certainly, if the whole American nation ... in silent obedience before Mr. Douglas's mandates, there would have been no strife. Mr. Slidell, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Breckinridge may say the same; so may the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples. Such men are apt to be disturbed by opponents, and Mr Douglas need not be surprised if he has a few!

The true source of the difficulty was this: The Kansas-Nebraska bill was thrown as an ambiguous, illogical measure, between two antagonistic interests, each of which construed it for its own advantage. It brought the contesting forces together, face to face, without offering a clear ground upon which to settle the conflict. Thus it quickened and intensified the struggle, instead of allaying it. Hence its total failure as a harmonizing measure.

What, then, is its positive result? As to its practical importance in the conflict between free and slave labor, Mr. Douglas himself enlightens us as follows:

"Has the South been excluded from all the territory acquired from Mexico? What says the bill from the House of Representatives now on your table, repealing the slave code in New Mexico established by the people themselves? It is part of the history of the country that under this doctrine of non-intervention, this doctrine that you delight to call squatter sovereignty, the people of New Mexico have introduced and protected slavery in the whole of that territory. Under this doctrine they have converted a tract of free territory into slave territory more than five times the size of the State of New York. Under this doctrine, slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico, not only up to 36 deg. 30 min., but up to 38 deg.—giving you a degree and a half more slave territory than you ever claimed. In 1848 and 1849 and 1850 you only asked to have the line of 36 deg. 30 min. The Nashville Convention fixed that as its ultimatum. I offered it in the Senate in August, 1848, and it was adopted here but rejected in the House of Representatives. You asked only up to 36 deg. 30 min., and non-intervention has given you slave territory up to 38 deg., a degree and a half more than you asked; and yet you say that this is a sacrifice of Southern rights.

"These are the fruits of this principle which the Senator from Mississippi regards as hostile to the rights of the South. Where did you ever get any other fruits that were more palatable to your taste, or more refreshing to your strength? What other inch of free territory has been converted into slave territory on the American continent, since the Revolution, except New Mexico and Arizona, under the principle of non intervention affirmed at Charleston? If it is true that this principle of non intervention has conferred upon you all that immense territory; has protected slavery in that comparatively northern and cold region, where you did not expect it to go, cannot you trust the same principle further South when you come to acquire additional territory from Mexico? If it be true that this principle of non-intervention has given to slavery all New Mexico, which was surrounded on nearly every side b

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Dr. Black's

Statement in the Cincinnati Medical Journal, of its therapeutic properties, he says:

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JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, ... all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.
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Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.	Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
6.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
6.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
6.40 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.	
9.45 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.	5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
6.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
5.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.	5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

"Punch" on the American Visit of the Prince of Wales.

AN AMERICAN QUEEN FOR ENGLAND.

Auspicious blow, ye gales,
And swell the Royal sails
That waft the Prince of Wales
In a vessel of the line,
Away to Canada,
Across the ocean blue!
As the son of his mamma,
His weather should be fine.

What transports the Canadians will evince
When they behold our youthful Prince!
Not ours alone, but also theirs,
Each colony with Eng and shares
In Protestant Sophia's heirs.
How all the bells will ring, the cannon roar!
And they who never saw a Prince before,
Oh, won't they feast him, and caress him!
Waylay him and address him!
Their demonstrations possibly may bore.

They'll make, no doubt, a greater fuss
Than what is usually made by us
In some of our remoter parts,
Where country corporations see
For the first time Her Majesty—
(May she be destined long to reign!)
When by her Parliament set free
She travels by a stopping train,
Britannia's trump—the Queen of Hearts.

But still more pressing ceremony waits
The Prince in the United States;
What mobs will his not beset
A sight of him in hopes to get!
What multitudes demand
To shake him by the hand!
Hosts of reporters will his footsteps dog,
(As Baron Renfrew though he goes *incog.*)
Take down his every word,
Describe his mouth and nose,
And eyes, and hair and clothes,
With a minuteness quite absurd.

Ye free and easy citizens, be not rude,
Disturb not our young Prince's rest;
Upon his morning toilet don't intrude:
Wait till he's drest.
Oh, will that Yankee not be blest
To whom the son of England's Queen shall say,
"Out of the way?"

And oh—to touch a tender theme—
How will the fair around him throng,
And try, forgetting all their shyness,
To salute his Royal Highness,
The realization of a happy dream!
The force of loveliness is strong.
A spark's a spark, and tinder tinder,
And certain things in heaven are written;
And is there any cause to hinder
The Prince of Wales from being smitten?
Transcendent charms drive even monarchs frantic.
A German Princess must he marry?
And who can say he may not carry
One of Columbia's fascinating daughters
O'er the Atlantic?

Truth many a one might force to own,
Hopes that to her the kerchief might be flung,
To the ultimate exaltation of a young
American lady to the British throne.

A NIGHT AMONG THE WOLVES.

[From Whitehead's "Wild Sports of the South."]

"The pass was steep and rugged,
The wolves they howled and whined;
But he ran like a whirlwind up the pass,
And he left the wolves behind."
—[*Macaulay*.

"Mike, what kind of a night would this be for fire-shooting?" said the Doctor to that meditative Nimrod, who was busy sewing up a moccasin by the light of the camp-fire, after a week of travel.

"So, so," replied Mike, without looking up.

"I am going, I think."

No answer. Mike put on the mended moccasin, and drew off the other.

"Do you think we can kill anything?"

"S'pose," replied Mike.

"Come, Charlie, let us try it for a little while."

This was all a ruse on the part of Poke, in order to make Mike think our great hunt was an unpremeditated affair, and thereby increase the glory of killing so much game. It had been arranged between us during the day, that we would try fire hunting during that night. It promised to be a cloudy night, which was of great advantage, as it prevented the game from seeing anything of the hunters, and at the same time rendered their eyes more reflective when exposed to the torch light. We had even gone so far as to make our pitch-pine torches, and the whole preparation was complete. It was a party of two—the Doctor and myself. There would be rather more interest in getting the game alone; and beside that, Mike's opinion on fire-shooting was well known, and we knew that he would not go with us—so constant a hunter scorned so primitive a snare as the one we proposed. The negroes we did not want, for the fewer in a party the better. So, one of us taking a gun, and the other carrying a torch, we left the camp.

The boys were chuckling together as they saw us go, the dogs howled because they could not go with us, and Mike gave one of his expressive coughs, that said as plainly as words, "Now for it."

We were soon outside of the glare of the camp-fire, the little creek was crossed, and our torch flashed brightly on the taper trunks of the pine trees, the climbing-vines, and the broad-leafed plants that grew by the pools of water. There was no wind, and, walking in the pine woods, there was no sound. Once in a long while a sand-hill crane, disturbed in his wanderings, would be seen stalking away, with his red-head high in the air, like a sentry on duty, or the sudden motion of the under-brush would tell us that some one of the many harlequins of the wood, that gambol most when men do sleep, ...

Poke did not say a word; but, dropping the gun, and seizing the limb of one of the trees over his head, with an agility for which I had never given him the least credit, elevated himself to the crotch, about ten feet from the ground.

I did not want to do anything of the kind, of course not; I would rather have placed my back against a tree, and won a glorious death in battle against my numerous foes; but, alack! for a bad example, I dropped the torch, that broke in pieces in falling, and clasping the nearest tree, which happened to be a medium sized gum tree, soon scrambled up to a place of safety. Lucky it was for me that I had that torch in my hand, for when I fell, it lay scattered around the base of the tree, still flickering and flashing in the darkness, and the animals that had surrounded us, as they saw their prey escaping, rushed forward with an angry noise; they saw the glowing embers, and held back just long enough to permit my escape. As I drew myself up on the first limb, a rush of gratitude passed over my soul, and my feelings were as warm as a child's. Nothing could be seen, for the sombre forest shut out the little light there was in the atmosphere, but I heard the pattering of feet beneath my fortress, like falling rain. Back and forward they came and went, and snorting sounds and champing teeth made the black night alive with imaginary shapes. I wondered how it fared with the Doctor, yet dared not call, for the uncertainty was less fearful than the reality might be. I pictured him fallen, dragged back from his half-attained refuge, and divided among the hungry pack; and the very noises below might be the mumbling of his bones,

"While their white tusks crunched o'er his whiter skull,
As it slipp'd through their jaws when their edges grew dull."

At length I summoned courage, and called "Poke!"

"Hulloa!" was the response—more grateful to my ear than any sound in the world.

"How are you, my boy?" I called again.

"Safe, thank the Lord!"

"What a disgraceful situation to be in, and how are we to get out of it?"

"I will be grateful if I can only keep in it; for this tree is so small that the wolves can almost reach me when they jump; and, as I climbed up, one caught my coat-tail, and tore it entirely off."

"Climb up higher, then."

"I can't; the tree is so small that, when I get any higher, it bends over and lets me down—oh dear!"

"Haven't you your pistol with you? Try and shoot one, and it may frighten them."

"Oh, dear, no; there are hundreds of them. Just look at them below!"

I looked down, and surely I could see a drove of them. They were evidently the gray wolf, for, in spite of the darkness, I could, once in a while, detect their motions from their light coats.

Poke suggested that they were phantom wolves and declared they were all white.

All the fearful stories that I had ever read came crowding through my brain. I saw snow-buried huts snuffed out and ravished by these prowlers, and heard the shriek of the child, thrown from the sleigh by its fear-maddened mother, and many an old dream re-shaped in my mind the terrors of nights of fever. Were we to be tired out by their devilish patience? Was one gang to relieve another until we wearily fell into their hot tainted jaws, thus to be buried into oblivion.

I shouted in the hope that some one might hear me; but what good to shout in that midnight forest? I heard a voice—it was Poke saying his prayers. I listened devoutly, but could offer none myself.

When he had finished, I called to him. He answered faintly—

"What is it? speak quickly; I cant hold on much longer."

"Fire your pistol; do try, it may bring some help, even if it does not kill."

"I will try," answered Poke.

There was a momentary pause, and then the sharp crack of a pistol was followed by the singing of a bullet close by my ear. By the flash I saw Poke, hatless, hanging on to the topmost branch of a young pecan, that bent with him like an orange tree under a heavy load of fruit. With the report of the pistol there was a scramble among the voracious crew at our feet; but they did not go away permanently, and were back in a moment.

"Fire the other barrel, dear Poke, but try and fire it the other way—point it down."

Bang! sounded the pistol, and I heard a thump on the ground, as the poor fellow threw away the now useless weapon.

"Hold on, Poke; take heart, my dear boy."

"Oh, it is easy enough to say take heart, but when the tree bends a little more than usual, I am within a foot of these hell-hounds. Oh, dear!"

At this moment I thought I saw a light flashing through the foliage. A moment more, I was sure of it.

"Poke, Poke, they are coming—some one is coming."

"Where—where! Oh, dear, I can't turn my head lest I slip off."

"There they come; I see them—three torches and men and dogs."

"God bless them!" I heard Poke say, faintly.

I was afraid he was fainting. "Hold on, Poke," I said, and screaming to the men, I called them to hurry. On they came, at a run. I recognized them as they came up with their torches flashing through the woods; they were Jackson and his men. He had been in our camp only the day previous, and told us he had a sheep farm in this neighborhood. "Quick, this way," I shouted—"the wolves! the wolves!" He answered me. How blessed a thing was the sound of a human voice in our necessity. They came under the trees we were in.

"Hulloa there! where are you? where are the wolves?" he shouted in his stentorian tones.

"Dare's de sheep I'm bin huntin' all dis bressed night," exclaimed a negro, who accompanied Jackson on his search.

I looked around, and there was Jackson's big flock of sheep, staring blandly at us up in the trees, and at their master, by turn. It had been their eyes we had seen in the darkness.

And there was Jackson see-sawing on a fallen tree—hiccoughing and laughing and crying by turns—and there were the negroes, and they called in the sheep, "Ho! ho! ho! Oh, laws a maussy, did I ever—ho! ho! ho! ho!—wolves, oh laws a maussy!"

Poke slid down the tree he was in, picking up his coat tail, that had been torn off by a broken limb in his hurried ascent, sighing:

"Oh! that I had the wings of a dove."

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

ILLINOIS.—Anonymous letters have been sent to the authorities of Henry, Marshall county, warning them that unless the prosecutions against the liquor sellers were stopped, the town would be burned.... A child of Mr. Barrett, of Altona, Knox county, died a few days ago from the effects of drinking a poisonous decoction prepared for the purpose of destroying flies.... Mr. C. J. Demaree, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Adams county, was found ...

GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY

— OF —

Howe's Improved Standard SCALES.

Strong & Ross' Patent

Require no Pit; have no Check Rods; will weigh correctly when out of level; no friction on Knife Edges; receive all friction and wear on balls; no jarring of the Platform affects the working of the Scales; possesses Six Points of Improvement, as shown in a Railroad Track Scale (weighing thirty tons); a Hay, Coal and Cattle Scale (weighing four tons each,) set up on the floor of our warehouse, which can be taken apart and set up in a few minutes should the purchaser desire.

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From the

VERMONT STATE FAIR,
NEW YORK STATE FAIR,
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UNITED STATES FAIR,
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR,
AND
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR

We have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of Scales of every variety, and also to test the principle of a

Four Ton Scale,

Set up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine certificates of their superiority from many of our leading houses.

Certificates from a few Reliable Parties:

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL COMPANY, Washington, N. J., June 21st, 1857.
Messrs. Strong & Ross, Brandon, Vt., have put up this spring, a two hundred ton scale of their peculiar plan, at Inclined Plane No. 6, west of the Morris Canal, near this place. The platform is seventy feet long and thirty feet wide, on an inclination of one in ten; there has been weighed on it already about 60,000 tons of iron ore and coal, and as much more has passed over it without being weighed; the loads weighed averaged about 100 tons at one draft; although it has not been in use long enough to enable me to give a decided opinion as to its merits, I can say, with pleasure, that a three months' use has shown it both accurate and durable, under very severe tests, while its simple construction renders it less liable to get out of order, than any scale I am acquainted with.
A. P. BERTHOUD,
Agent and Asst. Engr. in charge of the Works.

I have witnessed the operation of the above mentioned scale, and fully concur in all that Mr. Berthoud has stated respecting it. W. H. TALCOTT, Supt. and Engr.
MORRIS CANAL OFFICE, Jersey City, June 26, 1857.

WASHINGTON, New Jersey, August 28th, 1858.
MESSRS. STRONG & ROSS—Gentlemen: The use of the 200 ton scale erected by you at the Incline Plane No. 6, west of the Morris Canal, in March, 1857, has strengthened my opinion expressed in my previous certificate, that it is not only durable, but accurate, and easily adjusted. There has been weighed on it this season, from April to this time, about 248,000 tons, without altering in any respect the sensitiveness of the beam, or the accuracy of the results; this, for a platform 70 feet long and 30 wide, with a double track, and the loads weighed on alternate sides, is recommendation enough. Respectfully yours,
A. P. BERTHOUD,
Agent and Asst. Engr. in charge.

I fully endorse the above certificate of Mr. Berthoud, both from personal inspection and my knowledge of Mr. Berthoud's opportunity and ability to judge correctly as to the proper working of the scale.
W. H. TALCOTT,
Superintendent and Engineer Morris Canal.

NEW YORK, 1st April, 1859.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
We have had in use for some months, upon our coal dock at Elizabethport, New Jersey, one of Howe's Improved Scales, Strong & Ross' Patent, and cheerfully certify to its correctness and adaptation to our wants. Simple in construction, easily adjusted, occupying a smaller space in depth than scales of similar capacity, it seems to us to meet the full requirements of the scale-purchasing public.
RANDOLPH & CO.,
Miners of the Spring Mt. Lehigh Coal.

OFFICE 2D AVE. RAILROAD, New York, 1st April, 1859.
Having taken out our old scale from a pit, which, from its depth was always troublesome, and having put in one of Howe's Improved Scales, we deem it our duty to add our testimony to its entire adaptability to weighing purposes. It is simple, requiring little depth and small amount of labor, or expense to putting it up. It is wonderfully accurate, and from its construction durable and easily adjusted.
M. D. HUGHES, Prest.
E. S. DICKINSON, Supt.

CLEVELAND & MAHONING RAILROAD, Vice Prest's and Supt's Office, Clevel'd, O., March 16, '60.
I take pleasure in stating that the Howe's Track Scales, furnished us last fall, has thus far worked to our entire satisfaction. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice Prest. & Supt.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON R. R.,
The Thirty Ton Railroad Track Scale which you put up at Brandon Station, in September, 1855, has worked to our entire satisfaction. Its unvarying accuracy, and its simplicity and economy of construction, are sufficient inducements for all Railroad Companies, who may be in want of track scales, to use them.
E. A. CHAPIN,
Supt. Rutland & Burlington & Cheshire Railroads.

OFFICE OF R. HOE & CO., Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufacturers, 29 and 31 Gold St., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1858.
We have one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Eight Ton Scales in use, sold to us by Mr. Frank E. Howe. We like it so well that we have ordered another of same size.
R. HOE & CO.

NEW YORK, March 2d, 1859.
Having two of Hoe's Improved Scales in use, both at our Foundry and Factory, we do not hesitate to say that they are the most perfect and reliable scales ever made. We have never yet found any scales to stand the severe usage of our business. The patent ball arrangement, and self-adjusting ...

Educational.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. The Eighteenth Annual Session of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of November next. A Preliminary Course will commence Oct. 10th. FACULTY.—Daniel Brainard, M. D., Prof. of Surgery; J. Adams Allen, M. D., Prof. Practice of Medicine; J. V. Z. Blaney, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry; De Laskie Miller, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; J. W. Freer, M. D., Prof. of Surgical Anatomy...; R. L. Rea, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy; A. S. Hudson, M. D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathology; Ephraim Ingals, M. D., Prof. of Therap. and Mat. Med.; Edwin Powell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fees, Tickets, $40. Board $2,50 to $3,00 per week. Clinical and Anatomical material abundant. Prof. Brainard's Surgical Clinic at the College every Saturday at 3 P. M. For information and circular address R. L. REA, M. D., Secretary of Faculty. au6 c840-1wda3tw

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts. The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will open on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.— The second year of this Institution will open on the ... of September. Catalogues may be had at Griggs's Store, 39 Lake street, and at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street. For further information apply to Mrs. ... White, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill. jy25c787-7w

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY —AT— LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS. The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. ... DICKINSON, D.D., AND DAUGHTERS, will commence on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, with accomodations for an additional number of ... as well as Day Scholars. Circulars, containing all desirable information, will be sent on application by letter or otherwise. jy17e750 1m

CHICAGO ACADEMY. THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av. References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University. Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institute: Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq., Hon. H. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq., Hon. E. Lane, Henry Farnam, Esq., I. H. Burch, Esq.

Insurance.

FIRE, MARINE, — AND — LIFE INSURANCE. Miller & Willmarth, AGENTS FOR THE MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York. HOME, " " PHENIX, " " WASHINGTON, " " LORILLARD, " " CITIZENS, " " PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Conway, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass. Agregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street, [je2-ly]

INSURANCE.— Economy and Security. THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO., OF NEW YORK, Issues Participating Fire Policies On the most FAVORABLE TERMS. Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid. S. C. HIGGINSON & CO., No. 4 Board of Trade Building, South Water street—near Wells. 18c723-3m

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets Jan. 1, 1860 ... $236,517 02. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets. jl4-1y-d785

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus ... $359,746.70. OFFICERS. GEO. H. HART, Pres't. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. E. P. ROSS, Vice Prest. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y. Curtis L. North, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. DIRECTORS—George B. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16 '60 ly

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ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

	Par Val.	M'kt Val.
PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 02
Bank Stocks, &c	$889,400	$939,982 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000 00	232,650 00
State Stocks, &c	244,810 00	224,522 20
City Stocks, &c	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c	85,600 00	92,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	62,000 00	63,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		75,395 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,729 56

Legal Advertisements.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Evander S. Warner and Anna ... Warner did, on the 24th day of ... assign ... for the benefit of their creditors ... CLAPP, KENT & BEEKLEY, Assignees. Chicago, August 6th, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUPON BONDS.—Whereas, ... Chicago, August 4th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Nathan ... and his wife, ... mortgage ...

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook ... Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, Aug. 4th, 1860.

ESTATE OF GEO. W. DOLE, deceased. ... Executors. Chicago, July 8, 1860.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

225 - LAKE STREET. - 225. "HOTSPUR," LARGE OVEN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE! ... THOMAS GEORGE, 225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin, Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, FRUIT CANS, Self-Sealing Preserve Jars, In Variety and Cheap. MASSEY'S FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZER, ICE BOXES, WATER COOLERS, PUMPS, GARDEN ENGINES, RUBBER HOSE, WEATHER STRIPS, Wooden and Willow Ware Generally. PLAIN AND TIN WARE, At Wholesale and Retail. JAPANNED WARD. ... KITCHEN UTENSILS. ... THOMAS GEORGE, 225 LAKE STREET ... COR. FRANKLIN.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION, LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES. LETTERS PATENT ... VENTILATION ...

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DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS, Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions, ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c. Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 ... LAKE STREET ... 78

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!— PEARSON & DANA, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, NO. 49 ... Lake Street ... NO. 49 (UP STAIRS.) Having sold out our stock at 164 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing. Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public. my2-c288-3m

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860. MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c. Goods at the Lowest Market Rates. NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (UP-STAIRS.)

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS —IN— BOOTS & SHOES. 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, NO. 32 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 32, CHICAGO, ILL. ... Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes, ...

G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Batterton, Cook & Co.,) WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, Dried Fruits and Fish. 16 & 18 ... State Street ... 16 & 18 CHICAGO.

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REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in Burch's Iron Block. Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions. Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c. We shall continue our motto, "LOW PRICES WIN," And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. je30

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 ... Lake Street ... 18, SIGN OF THE SCISSORS, Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill. FREDERICK JEWETT ... OLIVER S. BUTLER.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver Plated & Brittania Ware, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, ... 170 LAKE STREET.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order! Particular Attention paid to ... Orders.

Transportation.

RICHMOND & CO., Agents for the New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal, and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS, Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via Ocean on the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany. Also, freight contracted to and from PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA At Lower Rates than by any other route. Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-St. jy2c675-4m

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, And Western Express Co. 1860. To Shippers of Freight to and from the West! ... Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine, ... MOHAWK, FREE STATE, TONAWANDA, PLYMOUTH, MAY FLOWER, NEPTUNE, MISSOURI, DACOTAH, GALENA, MENDOTA, CUYAHOGA, OSWEGO, WENONA, MT. VERNON, ... CONCORD, DUNKIRK, OMAR PASHA, SAGINAW, ... MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS, ... COMET, ROCKET, ... 130 Boats of the Largest Class, ... The Western Express, ...

[illegible] and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent Invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

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☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Olswa dt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Comb Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh14b-6&6m

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C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros, J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE. my7c271-4m

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Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jy2-1m

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.

For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent, L. FUNKE, JR., No. 98 Front street, New York.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

23x47	19x33	20x44	26x40	26x42	23x38
23x46	23x44	24x34	25x37	27x41	22x32
26x42	24x34	25x38	25x36	20x37	

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 900 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. mn18 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, Blank Book Manufacturer, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of rule. NO. 126 Lake—Terms moderate. Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49 State street, — Up Stairs, CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound. sele-ly-a847

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 84....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....84 —DEALER IN— Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture, PRACTICAL PLUMBER And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. ☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND Printers' Warehouse, 90........WASHINGTON STREET........90 CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application. D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

[illegible] On New York.

— Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of E. B. STEVENS & CO., Is dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Aug. 6th, 1860. E. B. STEVENS, J. S. STEVENS.

The undersigned has this day associated with him U. D. FITIZ, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business, At 229 South Water street, under the name and style of E. B. Stevens & Co. E. B. STEVENS. Chicago, Aug. 6th, 1860.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., is this day been dissolved by mutual consent—Joseph P. Hays retiring from the firm. The remaining members thereof are alone authorized to collect the debts and to settle the business of said firm.

JAMES J. WALWORTH, MARSHALL S. SCUDDER, CALEB C. WALWORTH, } of Boston. WILLIAM C. HUBBARD, JOSEPH P. HAYS, } of Chicago.

The undersigned, under the style of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., will continue the business of Steam and Gas Engineering, and the furnishing of supplies connected therewith at the former stand, No. 181 Lake street, Chicago. JAMES J. WALWORTH, MARSHALL S. SCUDDER, CALEB C. WALWORTH, WILLIAM C. HUBBARD. Chicago, July 16, 1860.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and Charles Sassaman, successor of the firm of Sassaman & Brooks, is alone authorized to collect the debts due to the late firm of Sassaman & Brooks, and to sign receipts for the same, and all claims against the firm of Sassaman & Brooks will be paid by said Charles Sassaman. CHARLES SASSAMAN, GEO. H. BROOKS.

The Confectionery Business will be carried on as heretofore at my New place of business, No. 39 Randolph Street, East of State street. Thankful for past favors I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, feeling confident that my increased facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable me to sell on the most advantageous terms. CHARLES SASSAMAN.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, 79........SOUTH CLARK STREET........79 Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frame.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Occulist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago, Ill. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his entire professional lifetime to Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, giving his whole time to his practice. He now stands without a rival, and unequalled by any Specialist for his science, skill and success. Dr. U.'s operations upon the Eye and Ear, many of which were of difficult and dangerous character, and all of which have been performed with complete success has attracted patients from all parts of the Union and given him a reputation as an eminent and skillful operator never before attained by any Specialist on the Continent. A treatise on the Eye and Ear which will contain over four hundred pages is being prepared and will shortly appear. Prescriptions sent to patients at a distance, where Surgical operations are not required.

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS. Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 156 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES. CHAS. A. EATON, Agent, [successor to D. EATON & CO.,] SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 86 Lake st.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,— DENTISTS, 8........WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO........8 Post Office Box 8892. J. O. FULLER........WM. ALBAUGH.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO. JONES' BRANCH HOUSE OF (S. R. BINGHAM, Manager,) 102 . . Randolph Street . . 102 Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled PORCELAIN TEETH, (awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe,) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and Wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE Hard Rubber Riggs Truss. This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a CHANCE to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the miseries of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States. Office 194 Lake street. Post Office box 1355 Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

WALL PAPERS SELLING CHEAPEST IN TOWN. F. E. RIGBY, 81........RANDOLPH STREET........81

CATARRH! CATARRH!! DOCTOR SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing post office box 4355. Office 196 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

[illegible] And who can say he may not carry One of Columbia's fascinating daughters O'er the Atlantic?

Truth many a one might force to own, Hope that to her the kerchief might be flung, To the ultimate exaltation of a young American lady to the British throne.

A NIGHT AMONG THE WOLVES.

[From Whitehead's "Wild Sports of the South."]

"The pass was steep and rugged,
The wolves they howled and whined;
But he ran like a whirlwind up the pass,
And he left the wolves behind."
—Macaulay.

"Mike, what kind of a night would this be for fire-shooting?" said the Doctor to that meditative Nimrod, who was busy sewing up a moccasin by the light of the camp-fire, after a week of travel.

"So, so," replied Mike, without looking up. "I am going, I think."

No answer. Mike put on the mended moccasin, and drew off the other.

"Do you think we can kill anything?"

"S'pose," replied Mike.

"Come, Charlie, let us try it for a little while."

This was all a ruse on the part of Poke, in order to make Mike think our great hunt was an unpremeditated affair, and thereby increase the glory of killing so much game. It had been arranged between us during the day, that we would try fire hunting during that night. It promised to be a cloudy night, which was of great advantage, as it prevented the game from seeing anything of the hunters, and at the same time rendered their eyes more reflective when exposed to the torch light. We had even gone so far as to make our pitch-pine torches, and the whole preparation was complete. It was a party of two—the Doctor and myself. There would be rather more interest in getting the game alone; and beside that, Mike's opinion on fire-shooting was well known, and we knew that he would not go with us—so constant a hunter scorned so primitive a snare as the one we proposed. The negroes we did not want, for the fewer in a party the better. So, one of us taking a gun, and the other carrying a torch, we left the camp.

The boys were chuckling together as they saw us go, the dogs howled because they could not go with us, and Mike gave one of his expressive coughs, that said as plainly as words, "Now for it."

We were soon outside of the glare of the camp-fire, the little creek was crossed, and our torch flashed brightly on the taper trunks of the pine trees, the climbing-vines, and the broad-leafed plants that grew by the pools of water. There was no wind, and, walking in the pine woods, there was no sound. Once in a long while a sand-hill crane, disturbed in his wanderings, would be seen stalking away, with his red-head high in the air, like a sentry on duty, or the sudden motion of the under-brush would tell us that some one of the many harlequins of the wood, that gambol most when men do sleep, had fled from this unusual spectacle of a moving light. But no deer rewarded our search; no bear showed us his heavy coat.

"Faith," said the Doctor, "this romantic promenade is rather long."

"Think of the deer; one buck will well pay us."

"Fudge! if there was no one to laugh at us, I would have turned back long ago. Give me the gun and you take the light."

Accordingly we changed positions—I going ahead, carrying the torch before me, in such a manner that it would throw the light ahead as much as possible, and none on our persons, and the Doctor received the gun, and took my place directly behind and shaded by my person. The night had become still darker, and a misty rain commenced falling. We had left the pine woods, after walking a couple of miles, and had come into a grove of lower timber. The long moss drooped in curtains, the odor of magnolias burdened the air, and every minute a denser copse would force us to turn aside from our route.

"Hush!" whispered the Doctor, suddenly, with a spasmodic pull at my coat tail, "there's a deer."

I was just wondering at this absence of deer, and could not account for it, as it was a rare thing to go a mile in Florida without seeing one.

"Where?" I whispered; "I don't see it."

"Hush! it has gone now; but we will see it in a moment again."

We advanced on tip-toe, both in body and expectation.

"There! there!" said the Doctor, pointing with his finger a little distance to the left; but the luminous spot was gone before I hardly got my eyes on it.

We were in the very place for deer. A heavy wind-fall lay ahead of us, and the mingled trunks and twisted branches looked like the *chevaux de frise* to some great encampment. The flickering light made the shadows move back and forth with a spectral effect, as though dancing, and the hush of the forest was unbroken by any sound. Every moment I expected to see again the two phosphorescent stars that indicate the deer's eyes, and then the true shot would bring us the prize for our labor. It seemed a long time in coming again.

"That deer must be very shy," whispered the Doctor, just above his breath.

The next time, I saw it first. It was some distance ahead, and there were two; but just as they had disappeared. [illegible]

"Charlie, that's a will-o'-the-wisp," said Poke, in rather a subdued tone, "or the devil; who ever heard of a deer going around so?"

"He is examining you to see what manner of man you are."

"Perchance it is some spirit of a departed buck, leading us a wild chase to destroy us."

"There it is, just behind me, as I live?" ejaculated the Doctor, in evident trepidation.

Sure enough, as I turned my head, I saw the two blue lights that indicate the reflecting lenses of the eye. The Doctor was taking aim, but I noticed it was not very steady. He pulled the trigger—a dull snap announced a miss-fire. He pulled the other trigger—it snapped in the same way. The gun was wet with rain.

"Was anything ever so provoking!" said Poke, as the eyes vanished in the darkness.

"If it is the devil, he will have you now."

"How *can* you talk so," said the Doctor, with a strong accent on the "can."

"There is your deer, Poke, in the windfall," said I, as I caught sight of the eyes moving rapidly along over the mass of timber that lay heaped and knotted together.

"That's no deer," said Poke; "no cloven-foot could go over that windfall that way. I would rather see the night huntsman of the Hartz Mountains than see those eyes again."— As he was speaking, I saw in the inky darkness ahead of us, another pair of eyes, and two or three pairs on the left. The truth flashed on me. The scarcity of the deer, the proximity of the windfall, the restlessness of those baleful eyes, all gave me the clue—the wolves were around us.

A word to Poke, and the affair was explained and we stood still for consultation. We tried new caps on our gun; but it was of no use, the cones were saturated with water. We turned toward the camp, but in our confusion we forgot the direction. To heighten the mystery of the scene, our torch was almost burned out—let that die, and the rest could be very easily divined.

We were standing, at the time, under a grove of small pecan trees, and at that instant a low snort was heard from the shadow near us, like the cough of a dog.

Bang! sounded the pistol, and I heard a thump on the ground, as the poor fellow threw away the now useless weapon.

"Hold on, Poke; take heart, my dear boy."

"Oh, it is easy enough to say take heart, but when the tree bends a little more than usual, I am within a foot of these hell-hounds. Oh, dear!"

At this moment I thought I saw a light flashing through the foliage. A moment more, I was sure of it.

"Poke, Poke, they are coming—some one is coming."

"Where—where! Oh, dear, I can't turn my head lest I slip off."

"There they come; I see them—three torches and men and dogs."

"God bless them!" I heard Poke say, faintly.

I was afraid he was fainting. "Hold on, Poke," I said, and screaming to the men, I called them to hurry. On they came, at a run. I recognized them as they came up with their torches flashing through the woods; they were Jackson and his men. He had been in our camp only the day previous, and told us he had a sheep farm in this neighborhood. "Quick, this way," I shouted—"the wolves! the wolves!" He answered me. How blessed a thing was the sound of a human voice in our necessity. They came under the trees we were in.

"Hulloa there! where are you? where are the wolves?" he shouted in his stentorian tones.

"Dare's de sheep I'm bin huntin' all dis bressed night," exclaimed a negro, who accompanied Jackson on his search.

I looked around, and there was Jackson's big flock of sheep, staring blandly at us up in the trees, and at their master, by turn. It had been their eyes we had seen in the darkness.

And there was Jackson see-sawing on a fallen tree—hiccoughing and laughing and crying by turns—and there were the negroes, and they called in the sheep, "Ho! ho! ho! Oh, laws a maussy, did I ever—ho! ho! ho! ho!—wolves, oh laws a mausey!"

Poke slid down the tree he was in, picking up his coat tail, that had been torn off by a broken limb in his hurried ascent, sighing:

"Oh! that I had the wings of a dove."

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Illinois.—Anonymous letters have been sent to the authorities of Henry, Marshall county, warning them that unless the prosecutions against the liquor sellers were stopped, the town would be burned....A child of Mr. Barrett, of Altona, Knox county, died a few days ago from the effects of drinking a poisonous decoction prepared for the purpose of destroying flies....Mr. C. J. Demaree, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Adams county, was found drowned in the bay, about two miles above Quincy, on the afternoon of last Tuesday. It is supposed he fell from a skiff.

Iowa.—A man named Price was arrested in Mitchell county for challenging a man named Slayton to fight a duel. The charge was not sustained....A company has been organized at Keokuk with a nominal capital of $200,000, whose object is to create a water power for manufacturing purposes between Keokuk and Montrose, on the Mississippi river. The project is, no doubt, feasible, and, if carried into effect, will be profitable. There is also a movement on foot at that place to get up an annual fair to be held at that place for the Northwest. Keokuk is becoming ambitious....John Rickman, a married man, of Benton township, eloped last week, with Elizabeth Calvan, a single woman, of Canton. They went East, Rickman taking his own team.

Wisconsin.—United States Marshal Lewis was on Saturday arrested at Milwaukee, charged with committing an assault with a heavy cane upon Mr. Salsman, brother-in-law of S. M. Booth, in that city. Mr. Salsman was seriously injured, so that on Saturday night he was unable to speak.

Minnesota.—Jas B. Dixon, a well known citizen of St. Paul, died in that city on Thursday from the effects of an over-dose of morphine, taken while under the influence of liquor. Mr. Dixon was a native of Ohio, a printer by trade, having served his time in the Ohio *Statesman* office. He was afterward connected with the Ohio *Eagle*, at Lancaster, Fairfield county, as editor and publisher. Some ten or twelve years ago he sold out and came West, finally locating in St. Paul in the spring of 1851. He afterwards removed to Stillwater, where he held successively the offices of Secretary of the Legislative Council, member of the House of Representatives, and Inspector of the Penitentiary, where he resided till the time of his death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

— The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the real estate and personal property of Nicholas Longworth of that city has been ascertained within a few days to be $3,500,000—$2,000,000 in real estate, and $1,500,000 in personal property.

— The Hon. James M. Mason, the dignified U. S. Senator from Virginia, having called the Douglas Democracy "leprous abolitionists," the Washington *States* retorts by inflicting upon him the title of a "leprous secessionist." Pot and kettle?

— On Wednesday evening, one of the largest political gatherings ever held in that region occurred in Columbia, Pa. The Wide-Awakes of Lancaster were present to the number of two hundred and eighty-five, with a band of music, and with attractive transparencies. Addresses were made by Col. C. S. Kauffman, George A. Coffey of Philadelphia, and O. J. Dickey of Lancaster.

— Lord Clyde—Sir Colin Campbell—has returned to England from the reconquest of India, in good health. The opinion is prevalent among the English people that he has not been honored in proportion to the glory and grandeur of his services.

— Rev. Jas. Martineau, brother of Mrs. Harriet Martineau, and the most eminent Unitarian theologian in the world, will, says the London *Inquirer*, sail for Boston in August. The Reverend Professor will visit Canada, and travel through the Northern States, preaching in New York, Boston, and other places, and will return at the commencement of the Manchester College session, October 16th.

— The question, What becomes of the pins? is partially answered by a Delaware item. It appears that a girl of 14 years, employed as a nurse for an infant, found the occupation irksome. She accordingly began to feed the child with pins, and when the treatment was discovered, it is supposed that about two dozen of these delicacies had been administered.

been weighed on it this season, from April to this time, about 245,000 tons, without altering in any respect the sensitiveness of the beam, or the accuracy of the results; this, for a platform 70 feet long and 30 wide, with a double track, and the loads weighed on alternate sides, is recommendation enough. Respectfully yours,
A. P. BERTHOUD, Agent and Asst. Engr. in charge.

I fully endorse the above certificate of Mr. Berthoud, both from personal inspection and my knowledge of Mr. Berthoud's opportunity and ability to judge correctly as to the proper working of the scale.
W. H. TALCOTT, Superintendent and Engineer Morris Canal.

New York, 1st April, 1859.

To whom it may concern: We have had in use for some months, upon our coal dock at Elizabethport, New Jersey, one of Howe's Improved Scales, Strong & Ross' Patent, and cheerfully certify to its correctness and adaptation to our wants. Simple in construction, easily adjusted, occupying a smaller space in depth than scales of similar capacity, it seems to us to meet the full requirements of the scale-purchasing public.
RANDOLPH & CO., Miners of the Spring Mt. Lehigh Coal.

Office 3d Ave. Railroad, New York, 1st April, 1859.
Having taken out our old scale from a pit, which, from its depth was always troublesome, and having put in one of Howe's Improved Scales, we deem it our duty to add our testimony to its entire adaptability to weighing purposes. It is simple, requiring little depth and small amount of labor, or expense in putting it up. It is wonderfully accurate, and from its construction durable and easily adjusted.
M. D. HUGHES, Prest.
E. S. DICKINSON, Supt.

Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, Vice Prest's and Supt's Office, Clevel'd, O., March 10, '60.
I take pleasure in stating that the Howe's Track Scales, furnished us last fall, has thus far worked to our entire satisfaction. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice Prest. & Supt.

Office of the Rutland and Burlington R. R.
The Thirty Ton Railroad Track Scale which you put up at Brandon Station, in September, 1855, has worked to our entire satisfaction. Its unvarying accuracy, and its simplicity and economy of construction, are sufficient inducements for all Railroad Companies, who may be in want of track scales, to use them.
E. A. CHAPIN, Supt. Rutland & Burlington & Cheshire Railroads.

Office of R. Hoe & Co., Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufacturers, 29 and 31 Gold St., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1858.
We have one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Eight Ton Scales in use, sold to us by Mr. Frank E. Howe. We like it so well that we have ordered another of same size.
R. HOE & CO.

New York, March 2d, 1869.
Having two of Hoe's Improved Scales in use, both at our Foundry and Factory, we do not hesitate to say that they are the most perfect and reliable scales ever made. We have never yet found any scales to stand the severe usage of our business. The patent ball arrangement, and self adjustability of the scale—its simplicity and compactness—requiring no pit and receiving all shocks, and wear and tear, on the four balls, instead of the knife edges as in other scales. We believe these alone to be evidence enough of the superiority of this scale.
S. O. HERRING & CO.

Morgan Iron Works, New York, Aug. 10, 1857.
To whom it may concern: We hereby certify that we have had in use, for the past six months one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Platform Scales, of fifty tons capacity, which has worked to our entire satisfaction, so much so that we have ordered an additional one of twenty-five tons capacity, and we most cheerfully recommend said patent to those in want of scales.
QUINTARD & WHITNEY.

Account of Trial of Scales at Vermont State Fair, 1858.
[From the Burlington Free Press.]

Correct and reliable standards of measurement by weight in the community, are only second in value to correct principles in dealing, and a reliable currency. In view of this consideration, the recent trial of hay scales, at the State Fair, and its results, are worthy of note. We premise by remarking that, at the State Fair at Montpelier last year, two competitors on scales appeared; and after the trial, the first premium was awarded to Mr. John Howe, Jr., of Brandon, for bay-scales, of the Strong & Ross patent; and the second to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury. The same parties met again at Burlington, this fall, prepared for a thorough trial of the respective merits of the scales the one party desiring to retain its now pre-eminence, and the other determined to regain its lost prize. A thorough trial was instituted, and the following were some of the severe tests applied: Five tons of railroad iron were placed in turn upon the scales, and the whole mass moved first to one side and then to the other of the platform, and an additional weight of 1,000 lbs in 50 lb. weights was weighed while the five tons occupied the various positions. Again, 2,000 lbs of iron were placed upon a truck, and weighed successively, on each of the four corners of the platform, and in the center of it. Small weights, of from 2½ lbs. to 5 lbs., were then weighed. Men were weighed, singly and together, and single and aggregate weights were compared, to see if there were any variations. We are assured, by one of the committee before whom the trial was made, that Strong & Ross' Scales exhibited *surprising accuracy*, through all the tests of this severe trial, while the other scales, though correct in many cases, did not show entire uniformity throughout, especially, exhibiting variations of some consequence when the heavy weights were moved to the different corners of the platforms. The award of a diploma, for the best hay scales, was accordingly made to Mr Howe.

The limits of our article do not allow us to describe the construction of [illegible] but an examination of the principle on which they are made, has convinced us of their very great value. The scales, in addition to their reliability, possess peculiar advantages. They are simple; we do not see how they could be more so. They are, consequently, cheap. They are guarded, by a peculiar device, from injury by sudden shocks, so that heavy weights can be rapidly trundled on and off their platform, without liability to disarrange the apparatus. The hay-scales require no pit, which, in many cases, costs as much as the scales. These are advantages which would seem to place them beyond the fear of rivals.

We particularly desire not to be understood as undervaluing the scales of Messrs. Fairbanks, which have, undoubtedly, deserved the high distinction they have obtained; but we are inclined to adopt the opinion of an experienced and capable machinist, who was, also, one of the committee before whom the recent trial was conducted, who has expressed to us his deliberate conviction, (we use his own words,) that "the Brandon Scales must take the lead;" and this opinion is strengthened by the testimony of those who are in daily use of the scales.

All descriptions of Platform Weighing Scales, under the "Strong & Ross" Patent, from one pound capacity upwards to one thousand tons, including the ordinary Hay Scales, so called, Railroad Track Scales, and Canal Weigh lock Scales, are sold by

THOS. S. DICKERSON, General Western Agent, TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE. 45 Wabash Av., Chicago BURCH'S IRON BUILDING.

INSURANCE.— Economy and Security.

THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO, OF NEW YORK, Issues Participating Fire Policies On the most FAVORABLE TERMS. Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid. S. C. HIGGINSON & CO., No. 4 Board of Trade Building, South Water street—near Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets Jan. 1, 1860........$236,517 03 Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus......$359,746.70. OFFICERS. GEO. H. HART, Pres't. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. E. P. ROSS, Vice Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y. Curtis L. North, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. Directors—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 — — — — Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus=$2,194,100.02 Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL			$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS			$4,100 02
	Par Va	Mk't Val.	
Bank Stocks, &c.	$839,400	$939,082 00	
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000 00	232,650 00	
State Stocks, &c.	244,810 00	234,222 20	
City Stocks, &c.	116,000 00	116,000 00	
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,600 00	92,164 00	
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	82,000 00	
Real Estate, unincumbered		75,998 00	
Miscellaneous Items		37,739 66	
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		394,746 26	
		$2,194,100 02	
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,997 65		

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE OF NEW YORK. Cash Capital and Surplus........$275,000 Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to Insurers.

STANDARD FIRE INS. CO. Of New York, Cash Capital........$200,000. Insure also in FIRE INS. CO., of London, Capital........$6,000,000. EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO. Of London, Capital........$25,000,000. Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Grain in Store in Elevators, &c. L. E. ALEXANDER, Agent, 180 South Water street, Three doors above Lasalle, Steel's Block.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		.000 00
SURPLUS		182,825 91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		$87,879 92
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		84,131 83
Real Estate unencumbered		6,800 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		86,200 00
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock		46,800 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000 00
	Par Val.	Mk't V.
50 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	135,700	140,762
Hartford "	160,500	216,175
Waterbury "	11,000	13,203
Stafford "	400	412
Holyoke Water P'r Co's Stocks	10,000	10,335
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,700
Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	10,000
Accumulated interest on Investments	10,000	7,600
		5,471
Total Assets		$532,825 91
Total Liabilities		$40,704 53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Corner of Clark and South Water Sts., No. 1 Loomis' Building, Chicago. Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies, in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus........$322,241 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus........$330,000 00
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus........$288,143 03
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus........$174,478 44
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus........$348,049 58
MARINE INSURANCE: PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Total Assets........$1,005,966 59
LIFE INSURANCE: MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J., Total Assets........$3,400,582 89
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, AGENTS, 188........SOUTH WATER STREET........188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut. PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and S. Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Norwich, Conn. Paid up Capital, $161,636.23. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

GEO. F. RUMSEY, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Executors and Trustees. Chicago, July 3, 1860.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

225 - LAKE STREET. - 225 Corner of Franklin. "HOTSPUR," LARGE OVEN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE! For Wood or Coal, and adapted for city or country use. The best, surpassing all other cooking inventions in its superior operation and practical economy. Just received by THOMAS GEORGE, 225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin, Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, FRUIT CANS, Self-Sealing Preserve Jars, In Variety and Cheap, MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZER, ICE BOXES, WATER COOLERS, PUMPS, GARDEN ENGINES, RUBBER HOSE, WEATHER STRIPS, Wooden and Willow Ware Generally. PLAIN AND TIN WARE, At Wholesale and Retail.

JAPANNED WARE. Tea and Grocer's Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c.; old ware re-japanned, Sitting, Plunge and Shower Baths. House Furnishing Goods.

KITCHEN UTENSILS. Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Registers, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Plumbing and Japanning done promptly. Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, etc., at retail.

THOMAS GEORGE, 225 LAKE STREET........COR. FRANKLIN.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION, LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES. LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a Heater, and as a Ventilator is superior to any other device yet discovered. The VENTILATION is more like the old-fashioned fire-place than any other plan, while the heat wasted by the fire-place is saved, and the cold air and poisonous gases settling upon the floor are taken out of the room, and the place supplied with pure air. Its cost is moderate, and is sure to please. Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice. Tin Pipe, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and obbing done to order. ☞ Furnaces put up in all parts of the country. REFERENCES—W. W. Boyington, Carter & Bauer, Architects; W. H. Wells, Sup. Pub. Schools; Jas. Ward, Esq., Board of Education. M. W. LESTER, Patentee, 53 Lasalle st., P. O. box 3,889. Chicago, July 14 1860.

FAY & COMPANY'S Machinery Depot, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Have the Largest and Best Assortment of STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES, Woodworth Planing Machines, WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING. Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines. Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOE & CO'S Celebrated Dutch Anker Brand BOLTING CLOTHS. A Large stock constantly on hand. Also, HART & MUNSON'S PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS. Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c. At the very Lowest Cash Prices. W. H. DOANE, Agent, 132 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago Lead Works Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge. PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1626. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by O. METZ, Agent, at 190 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tin-ware.

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT Lock Stitch family SEWING MACHINES! $35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35. The only one taking this stitch sold for less than $50. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is very much the and Warranted to do as much and as well as the celebrated WHEELER & WILLSON $125 MACHINE. We also have the METROPOLITAN Double lock tight fast GROVER & BAKER stitch $28 family Sewing Machine—warranted superior to any $30 machine, or money refunded. We will send either or both of these machines, at agents prices, to any party engaged in the sale of sewing machines, and refund the money at the end of sixty days if they are not satisfied. No connection with Cornell & Co. Agents wanted. Call at 102 Lake street, or address LEWIS CORNELL, box 3851, Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES. $35. $35. $35........$40. $40. $40. L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH. WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 6¼ inches under the arm, set flat in the table, under feed straight needle, sew from common spools, from 4 to 89 stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY and ALMOST NOISELESS, neatly finished, and will STITCH, HEM, FELL, TUCK, GATHER, QUILT and EMBROIDER. They have REPEATEDLY taken the HIGHEST PREMIUMS. Out of over 4,000 already in constant use, we have had no occasion to go out and put one in order. They work successfully on everything—from the finest Muslins to heavy Cowhide. The two machines differ only in the length of arm, and are easily learned from the full printed instructions. Samples of Sewing, Circular, and Cuts sent on receipt of stamp. We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER and GUAGE, adjustable to all thicknesses of cloth and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and fells, and can easily be attached to any Sewing Machine. Price $5. Large Discounts to the Trade, Agents, and Clergy. ☞ Agents wanted everywhere. Come and see us at 133 Lake street, or address L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office box 3982, Chicago, Illinois.

Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes, In all the States without exception. ☞ After the 10th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue, O. M. HENDERSON & CO.

G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Satteries, Cook & Co.,) WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, Dried Fruits and Fish. 16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18 CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, & KET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

LELAND & MIXER, IN FLANDER'S BLOCK, Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st. PREMIUM HAMS! They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand. P. O. BOX 4276 CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. The Celebrated Copper Toe!

Boston, March 22, 1860. To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.: Gentlemen—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Goods and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours, CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 . . Lake Street. . . 60 We own the exclusive right for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES, for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress. We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name. We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us. We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to outwear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of near two hundred per cent. We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent. paid by all other dealers. We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods which we aim, quality considered, to offer at compelling prices with goods without Tips. We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights. That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS we state that all such agencies do not extend to us in any way whatever pertaining to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. WADSWORTH & WELLS.

STRAW GOODS FOR JUNE TRADE. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 LAKE STREET, Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Children's STRAW GOODS. To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREGANGE, IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, 341 Broadway, New York, 341. OFFER to the Trade, a LARGE, FRESH, and WELL-SELECTED assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by steamers, during the season. Among their stock may be found nearly all the New styles and full lines of SILK BRAID, CAPS, HAIR NETS AND COIFFURES, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND ORNAMENTS, SLIDES, BELT BUCKLES AND CLASPS, GILT, &c. SILK WATCH GUARDS, FINE PLATED CHAINS, SHAWL PINS, BROOCHES, GARTERS, DRESS BUTTONS, FANCY BEADS, STEEL AND GILT JEWELRY, BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS, &c., &c. All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

PARKER & RAYMOND, (Successors to Sawyer, Parker & Co.,) General Commission Merchants, No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. R. S. PARKER. E. D. RAYMOND.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the ensuing season between Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine, Touching at Intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First-Class SCREW STEAMERS:

MOHAWK,	DACOTAH,
FREE STATE,	GALENA,
TONAWANDA,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE,	WENONA,
MISSOURI,	MT. VERNON,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted), at 7 P. M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the CONCORD, DUNKIRK, OMAR PASHA, SAGINAW, Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the ARAXES, EQUATOR, EUPHRATES, ECLIPSE, ORONOTES, EQUINOX, Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS, Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the COMET, ROCKET, Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising 150 Boats of the Largest Class, (Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said road, enables them to offer Merchants and Shippers these evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and despatch.

The Western Express, (Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers, for such Freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal. The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers. For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company, At Erie Basin, ...Buffalo, 1 Coenties Slip, New York, 11 State street, Boston, 5 Astor House, Broadway, New York, 118 Pier, Albany, 191 River street, Troy, A. E. Culver, Utica, W. F. Holmes, Rochester, Howard & Thurston, Albion, Dunlap & Gould, Lockport, J. Hearn & Co., Erie, Stevens & Chase, T. N. Bond, Mix & Morris, } Cleveland, D. B. Smith, } Toledo, A. Hopkins, J. H. Bleed, Sandusky, Johnson & Hodges, J. L. Hurd & Co., Detroit, Manitowoc, Rurlburt, Kirkland & Co., Mackinac, John Holy, Racine, J. T. Kirkland, Sheboygan, Kenosha Pier Co., Kenosha, W. E. Hurd, } Milwaukee, W. H. Wright & Co., Waukegan, J. J. Tallmadge } Richmond & Co., 1 Clark-st., Hathaway & Penn, Green Bay. Chicago.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent, FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860. Established in 1832. ALVORD & DANE, Oswego, Proprietors. F. B. DANE, Agent, 101 Broad street, New York. D. O. LITTLEJOHN, General Agent, Oswego. ALBERT LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860. Will, during the present season, will run their well known and popular line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS, regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a Tri-Weekly line to and from Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports. Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURG and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. At Cape Vincent, with the Watertown and Rome Railroad, and At Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of fifty first class canal boats in the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. ☞ Through Freight subject to but one transhipment. One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.

Agents and Consignees. J. MYERS, No. 177 Broadway, New York. E. S. SPAULDING, No. 3 Coenties Slip, New York. JOHN HOCKING, No. 95 State street, Boston. A. CUSHMAN, No. 118 State street, Boston. C. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Ogdensburgh. GEORGE PARKER, Ogdensburgh. GEORGE A. EDDY, Oswego. CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego. PELTON & BREED, Cleveland. W. T. WALKER, Toledo. E. K. MATHEWS, Detroit. O. J. HALE, Milwaukee. McHENRY & BARKER, Racine. FIFE & MURKARL, St. Louis. MATHER & CO., Agents, Chicago.

Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS. Central Overland California & Pike's Peak EXPRESS COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 80 DEARBORN-ST. Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak, SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED! PONY EXPRESS. The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday evening, at 11 o'clock, carrying a letter mail, and passing through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento, to San Francisco. Telegraphic Messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, will be received up to eight o'clock of the day of leaving. The Letter Mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days; Telegraphic Messages in eight days.

St. Joseph and Denver City DAILY STAGE LINE Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c. Through in 6 1-2 Days.

ALEXANDER MAJORS' Heavy Freight Line, To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizona.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for the above Lines, in the North-West, and is prepared to transact any business connected with either. He will furnish tickets to passengers for the daily line of Stages from St. Joseph to Denver City, securing seats in advance of their arrival at the former place, or through tickets by Railroad and Stages from Chicago to Denver City; receive and forward letters by the "Pony Express," and express packages, letters, &c., by the daily line of stages. He will also contract and receipt for Freight of every description, Merchandise, Machinery, &c., to go forward by Majors' Heavy Freight Line to any of the points named above. Alex. Majors is one of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, whose reliability, experience, capital, and heavy equipments for the transportation of freight upon the Plains, and Army Supplies to Utah and New Mexico, are well known. Mr. Majors is prepared to forward any amount of freight which may be consigned to him through his agents, with certainty and despatch. All applications to Mr. Majors for freight, East of the Mississippi, will be referred to the undersigned. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Apply to or address W. H. WARDER, Agent, No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Or, SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis Mo.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 6, 1860.

Market yesterday active. Exchange 1 per cent. buying, and 1½ selling rate. Currency in active demand.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 7, 1860.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—During the earlier part of the week a large quantity of rain fell, and fears were entertained for the safety of the wheat crop still in the stack. The damage so far has been light, and as dry weather has now set in, there will probably be no further grounds for fear. The following comparative tables show the receipts and shipments of produce, etc., during the past week and since the 1st of January, as compared with last year:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Aug. 4.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859
Flour, bbls	5,761	8,730	214,603	331,911
Wheat, bus	308,783	160,329	2,495,130	1,647,256
Corn, bus	412,664	435,393	11,277,329	3,165,904
Oats, bus	32,891	19,563	704,211	401,641
Rye, bus	8,737	7,265	82,343	38,179
Barley, bus	146	467	201,875	121,197
Grass Seed, lbs	....	....	2,600,554	1,390,118
Potatoes, bus	1,091	168	165,009	149,414
Beef, bbls	....	5	1,104	1,705
Pork, bbls	5	....	12,719	16,142
Cut Meats, lbs	....	....	6,784,998	5,002,559
Lard, lbs	....	4,622	3,942,840	2,195,583
Tallow, lbs	3,817	1,678	161,703	206,098
Live Hogs, No	2,504	2,123	8,087	54,211
Dr'sed Hogs, No	....	....	46,200	20,964
Cattle, No	1,879	3,083	76,366	37,995
Hides, lbs	73,087	68,558	5,693,687	7,940,273
Wool, lbs	21,033	51,600	632,392	9,353,636
Lumber, feet	6,230,600	6,878,400	134,617,893	189,437,178
Shingles, No	110,000	1,813,000	84,799,500	113,783,611
Lath, No	925,000	981,000	14,453,956	[illegible]
Timber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

[illegible]

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

[illegible]

CLEVELAND MARKET—Aug. 4.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

TOLEDO MARKET, Aug. 6.—[illegible]

MILWAUKEE MARKET, August 6.—[illegible]

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET—Aug. 4.—[illegible]

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1860.

FREIGHTS.—During the week rates have been comparatively steady, with the following engagements: August 1st, schrs Cape Shot, Comet, 4½c; schr A. Medbury, wheat at 5c, both to Buffalo. August 2nd, prop Magnet, wheat to Montreal at 12½c; prop Iowa, oats to Buffalo at 3½c and corn at 5c; schr Sasco, corn to Port Colborne at 5c; schr Russell Dart, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr Surprise, corn to Dunkirk at 5c. August 3d, prop Plymouth, wheat to Buffalo at 6c; prop Ontonagon, wheat to Port Colborne at 6c; schrs Rio Grande and Grant, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr John Thursby, wheat to Buffalo on p. t. August 4th, prop Pittsburgh, corn to Buffalo at 5c; brig Badger State and schr Benala, wheat to Buffalo at 5½c; schr Armada, corn to Dunkirk at 5c; schr Quickstep, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr San Jacinto, same cargo and place on private terms. August 6th, props Wenona and Rocket, wheat to Buffalo at 6c; schrs L B Shepard and T Baker, wheat to Port Colborne at 6½c; prop Queen of the Lakes, wheat to Buffalo at 5c; schr Powhatan, corn to Dunkirk at 4½c; schrs Dauntless and Imperial, corn to Buffalo at 4½c; schr Rocket, corn to Port Sarnia at 3½c. TO-DAY rates were firmer than they were yesterday. The following charters were made: Brig Young America and schr Circassian, wheat to Port Colborne at 5½c; schr C. H. Walker, corn to Port Colborn at 5c; schr Wm Case, corn to Dunkirk at 5c.

FLOUR.—Receipts last week, 5,761 brls. Shipments, 6,672 brls. During the earlier part of the week the market was quiet and easy, but for the last two or three days there has been a better demand with some shipping inquiry and prices have advanced 10@15c. TO-DAY holders were firm and a further advance of 5@10c took place with the following sales: 80 brls "Carlinville" Southern Illinois White Winter at $5 15 on track; 110 brls "Princeton City" choice Spring Extra at $5.05 del.; 100 brls (brand not given) good Spring Extra at $4.75 del.; 70 brls "Big Creek" fair do at $4 60 del; 31 brls "Western" Spring Superfine at $4 del.; 40 brls (brand not given) do at $3 90 del.; 61 brls do at $3.75 del.

WHEAT.—Receipts last week, 308,792 bu. Shipped, 289,253 bu. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..............August 7.

Stmr Lady Elgin, Wilson, Ontonagon, sundries.
Stmr Gazelle, Butlin, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Morton, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Brown, St Joseph, 50 lumber, 300 railroad ties.
Schr Granada, McIntyre, Oswego, 800 bbls salt.
Schr Bermuda, Sewell, Oswego, 1,200 bbls salt.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Floyd, Grand Haven, 97 m lumber.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Centerville, 45 cds wood.
Schr C Harrison, Lee, Manistee, 115 m lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, McConnell, Buffalo, 30 m lumber.
Schr F Hon, Tyler, Oswego, 1861 bars iron, 275 bbls salt.
Schr Commencement, Van Dea, Black Lake, 40 m staves.
Schr Mt Vernon, Hollister, South Haven, 35 cds wood.
Schr Pilgrim, Higgie, Oconto, 140 m lumber.
Schr E M Shoyer, Roberts, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Caledonia, Banks, Sand Bay, 40 cds wood, 188 m shingles, 20 cds wood, 5 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Sheboygan, 90 cds wood.
Schr Hurricane, Welch, Buffalo, light.
Schr Fowler, Peterson, Kalamazoo, 110 m lumber.
Sloop E W True, Devaloo, Calumet, 4 tons iron.

CLEARED..............Aug. 7.

Prop Young America, Chapman, Ogdensburg, 9,000 bu of wheat, 910 bbls flour.
Schr San Jacinto, Mowry, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Rockett, Ramsey, Port Sarnia, 10,880 bu corn.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Goddard, Kingston, 15,344 bu corn.
Schr L B Sheppard, Newton, Port Colborne, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Norwegian, Schenck, Oswego, 18,800 bu corn.
Schr Altair, Kyle, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.

Miscellaneous.

THE T. F. PARKE.—The bark T. F. Parke, from Detroit and Malden, arrived in Liverpool in 30 days from the Gulf of St Lawrence, after a most delightful run. Capt. Duncanson states that she behaved admirably and met with no casualty of any kind. We also learn that her voyage will prove a success financially. She entered out for loading on the 18th for Detroit and other lake ports.—[Det. Tribune.

COLLISION.—A brig anchored in the St. Clair river, at this port, was run into on Tuesday morning by a scow, going up the river. We did not observe that the brig was injured. The scow carried away her bowsprit, stove in her bulwarks, and was otherwise [illegible]

[illegible]

Passed Detroit—Aug. 5.

[illegible]

Lake Ports.

[illegible]

Through Welland Canal.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[illegible]

General Notices.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MAKERS. [illegible]

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. [illegible]

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given to the [illegible]

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the [illegible]

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The under[illegible]

WARD McLEAN, Auctioneer. [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canadian.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 7.—The steamship Canadian, which left Liverpool 4 P. M., Thursday 26th ult., and Londonderry 27th, passed here at 9 A. M. to day.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.

A prospectus had been issued for a new telegraph company, which proposes to establish a system of the penny postage principle, and convey messages of twenty words to any part of England, Scotland and Ireland, at the uniform rate of one shilling. An influential direction had been formed, with a capital of £100,000. It is proposed to work the lines on Allen's patent. The Atlantic Telegraph Company announce that the efforts made at Newfoundland to restore the Atlantic cable have failed.

Mr. Harley the electrician, in his report says, by hard hauling pieces of the cable were raised in small lengths, amounting in all to seven miles, but the cable invariably broke at short distances, and it was necessary at last to abandon the attempts. The report says the iron wires often appeared sound, but on minute inspection they were found eaten away and rotten. The gutta percha and copper wire were as good as when laid down. Portions which were wrapped with tarred yarn were sound; the tar and hemp having preserved the iron wires bright and free from rust.

The public income of Great Britain for the year ending June 30th, was £71,416,000, and the expenditures £70,504,000.

The American horses at the Goodwood [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON MONEY MARKET. [illegible]

Blair Elected by 1,000.

[illegible]

Arkansas Election.

[illegible]

The Kentucky Election.

[illegible]

THE ZOUAVES IN WASHINGTON.

Speech of the President.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.—The Zouaves arrived at 6 o'clock this morning, and were escorted by the Washington Light Infantry to Brown's Hotel, where they breakfasted, and took the steamer for Mount Vernon at 8 o'clock. They will return at 12 o'clock, and after dining will visit the President, and subsequently drill in front of the City Hall.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1860.—At the tomb of Washington the ceremony consisted of a dirge, performed by the Zouave Band and the Marine Band of Washington.

The Zouaves dined at Brown's Hotel, and then proceeded to the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to the President. Upon arriving at the White House, they, with their Baltimore escort, marched into the east room, and took their position to receive or be received by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Soon after their arrival the President, accompanied by Miss Lane, Acting Secretary of War Drinkard, Assistant Attorney-General McCalmont, Assistant Secretary of State Prescott, and numerous officers of the army and other departments, entered the room, and were received by the Zouaves with a "present arms" never before witnessed in the White House.

The ceremony in the East Room was quite informal. The President, after introduction, informed Col. Ellsworth that he observed in the local papers that his corps was to drill in front of the City Hall, and though the selection was a bad one, and tendered to the Colonel the privilege of the magnificent lawn on the south front of the White House. Col. Ellsworth replied that he would take great [illegible]

[illegible]

The Last of the Key West Africans.

[illegible]

Hon. Richard Yates,

Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address his fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places, to wit:

Newton, Jasper Co.	Tuesday,	Aug.	14
Greenup, Cumberland Co.	Wednesday,	"	15
Effingham, Effingham Co.	Thursday,	"	16
Salem, Marion Co.	Friday,	"	17
Vandalia, Fayette Co.	Thursday,	"	23
Nashville, Washington Co.	Friday,	"	24
Tamaroa, Perry Co.	Saturday,	"	25
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Monday,	"	27
Pulaski, Pulaski Co.	Tuesday,	"	28
Cairo, Alexander Co.	Wednesday,	"	29
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co.	Tuesday,	Sept.	4
Albion, Edwards Co.	Wednesday,	"	5
Fairfield, Wayne Co.	Thursday,	"	6
Carmi, White Co.	Friday,	"	7
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co.	Saturday,	"	8
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.	Wednesday,	"	12
Pittsfield, Pike Co.	Saturday,	"	21
Rushville, Schuyler Co.	Tuesday,	"	25
Vermont, Fulton Co.	Wednesday,	"	26
Carthage, Hancock Co.	Friday,	"	28
Galesburg, Knox Co.	Saturday,	"	29
Oquawka, Henderson Co.	Tuesday,	Oct.	2
Dixon, Lee Co.	Thursday,	"	4
Galena, Jo Daviess Co.	Saturday,	"	6
Lacon, Marshall Co.	Friday,	"	12
Washington, Tazewell Co.	Tuesday,	"	16
Havana, Mason Co.	Thursday,	"	18

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Blandinsville	Wednesday, August 15th.
Vermont	Thursday, August 16th.
Lewistown	Friday, August 17th.
Canton	Saturday, August 18th.
Ellisville	Monday, August 20th.
Galesburg	Tuesday, August 21st.
Monmouth	Wednesday, August 22d.
Oquawka	Thursday, August 23d.

Leonard Swett's Appointments.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

BARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 138 Lake Street,
With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Barnum Brothers.
my7'60-1y

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
—to—
DETROIT, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE,
Niagara Falls, Albany,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND,
AND ALL
NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADIAN TOWNS.
[illegible]

WALL PAPERS. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS AT DRAKE & BRO'S, [illegible]

177 · RANDOLPH-ST. · 177. NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES. [illegible]

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, [illegible] Fairbanks' Scales. MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. [illegible]

PIKE'S PEAK. Badger State Quartz (Stamping) Mill. [illegible]

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE Ice Cream Freezer, [illegible]

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, Skirts, Skirts, Skirts, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, [illegible] AT T. B. CARTER'S, [illegible]

VOLK'S STATUETTE OF DOUGLAS, [illegible] BUSTS OF LINCOLN, [illegible]

Smith, Pollard & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 191 SOUTH WATER STREET, 191. [illegible] GROCERIES, [illegible] TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS, AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES [illegible]

H. KNAPP, M. D. [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. [illegible]

POLITICAL MEDALS. [illegible]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, [illegible]

THOMPSON & MEECH, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

PITKIN & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
119 SOUTH WATER ST.
JAMES L. GATES, ALFRED H. PITKIN. jy25'60-1y CHICAGO.

H. P. STANLEY,
DEALER IN
FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
165 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Sales guaranteed within six days on articles of extra quality of [illegible]. All consignments in store covered by Policy of Insurance. Cash advances made on property in hand.
jy10c f08-1y

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES AND FISH,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE NORTON, CHAS. ROBB, H. E. NORTON.
ap27-c209-6m

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135, South Water Street,
June12, 1860-1y

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., [illegible]

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., [illegible]

JOHN GARRICK, [illegible]

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., [illegible]

DICKINSON & BAKER, [illegible]

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, [illegible]

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE, [illegible]

GRIFFIN BROS. [illegible]

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, Commission Merchants, [illegible]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., [illegible]

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, [illegible]

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. J. Ormerod Heyworth & Co., [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, [illegible]

CULVER & COMPANY, [illegible]

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., [illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & CO., [illegible]

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, [illegible]

Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
Shortest and only road between Chicago and [illegible] without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Co[illegible]
GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DI[illegible]
Elegant Sleeping Cars in Night Tra[illegible]
NEW MANAGEMENT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Chicago Depot—Corner of Canal and Van [illegible]
Chicago Office—42 Dearborn st[illegible]
Trains leave Chicago every morning, Sund[illegible] and every evening, Saturdays excepted.
Trains leave Chicago ... 9.10 a. m.
Arrive at Joliet ... 10.23 a. m.
" Peoria ... 3.30 p. m.
" Bloomington ... 2.12 "
" Springfield ... 6.00 "
" Alton ... 8.15 "
" St. Louis ... 9.25 "
Trains leave St. Louis ... 7.00 a. m.
Arrive at Chicago ... 7.20 p. m.
Making direct connections with all trains for North.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leav[illegible] 4.20 p. m. daily.
Wilmington and Joliet Accommodation lea[illegible] 4.00 p.m.; arrive at Chicago 9.35 p.m.
Tickets by rail for Peoria, Galesburg, Burli[illegible] sonville, Naples, Quincy, St. Joseph and Alt[illegible] nections at St. Louis by rail for Jefferson Ci[illegible] Pilot Knob and St. Joseph. Also by steamer [illegible] noon from St. Louis for Cairo, Memphis, Vic[illegible] Orleans, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Leavenw[illegible] Peak, Weston, Atchison, and St. Joseph.
JAMES ROBB, CHARLES CONGDON,
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
R. H. MASON, Chief Eng'r and G[illegible]
C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Freight [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN [illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA C[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE [illegible]

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON [illegible]

CLEVELAND MARKET—Aug. 4.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Sales 75 bbls common extra at $4 50, and a small lot country ground white wheat double extra at $5.25. Wheat—Quiet and steady. Sales are: 5 cars red on track at $1.04; 5,000 bu do free on board and 1 car do at $1 05; 3 cars white at $1.12. Corn—Sales 5000 bu free on board at 45c, and 1 car from store at same. Oats—Are arriving very freely and some shippers are shipping to Buffalo. Offers of new made at 26c. Old are selling to the trade at 29@30c. Sales are: a car bagged and delivered at the latter figure. Barley—Entirely nominal.

TOLEDO MARKET, Aug. 6.—Our market to-day is more animated, with sales to a larger amount than at the close of last week. Receipts—Flour, 3,297 bbls; Wheat, 59,286 bus; Corn, 29,801 bus: Rye, 360 bus. Flour—Sale 250 bbls extra at $4 75. Wheat—Market better; sales of red mostly at $1 06, as follows: 1000 bus at $1.05; 3000 bus on private terms; 1500 bus on private terms; 2000 bus red at $1.06; 5000 bus at $1.06. Sales of white: 1500 bus on private terms; 2000 bus on private terms; 2000 bus at $1.08¼; 3000 bus at $1 09; 1000 bus at $1.09. Corn—Sales 1500 bus at 46c; 6000 bus at 45½c; 14,000 bus on private terms; 6000 bus at 46c. Freights—To Buffalo, by sail, 3c on corn; 3½c on wheat; by steam ¼@½c higher is asked. To Oswego—corn 6c; wheat 6¼@6½c. Freights still have an upward tendency.

MILWAUKEE MARKET, August 6.—Flour—none received by railroad to-day. We note the following sales: 50 bbls Queen City extra at $5; 100 bbls Milwaukee mills do at $5.25; 150 do Arcade extra at $5 62½; 100 Star of the West w. w. at $6. Wheat—receipts 1819 bbls. Sales 2 cars Ills club on p. t. Market 1@2c better. No. 1 spring will bring 94@95c, and extra club $1@1 02. Oats—Receipts 1500 bu. Worth 25@26c delivered. We note a sale of 4,000 bu at 26½c, f. o. b. Corn—Receipts 800 bu. Shelled worth 44c. Barley will bring 55@60c, if in good order. Rye hold at 53@54c. In demand at 50c.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET—Aug. 4.—Hides—The market continues dull and unsettled, the trade refusing to operate at the rates asked by importers, whose views are somewhat strengthened by the tenor of the latest advices from England. The sale of 1200 Buenos Ayres noticed in our last, should have been 1700 Montevideo, at the price mentioned. The sales are 711 Central American, 17 lb, at 18c; 250 do, 19½ lb, 17c, 6 mos., 427 do, 20 lb, 17½c, less 4 per cent; 425 Dry Texas, 24 lb, 13c, as they run; 500 City Slaughter, 17 lb, for export, 8c; 350 Country do, 65@70 lb, 8c cash; and 500 Bogota, 20 lb, on private terms. The receipts are only 271 coastwise. Stock on hand, 168,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., 27,000 Rio Grande, 10 500 Orinoco, 17,500 Chagres and San Juan, 23,500 Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 4100 Truxillo, 8000 Rio Hache, 7100 Honduras, 5200 Tampico, and Matamoras, 1200 Curacao, 28,300 African, 2000 Maranham and Para, 2700 Brazil, 2500 Savanilla and Bogota, 8900 Maracaibo, 1300 Vera Cruz, 406 Chile, 8000 California, 1600 Sandwich Islands, 1200 West India, and 17,000 Texas, New Orleans and Southern—total 386,300; same time 1859, 211,100; 1858, 101,594; 1859, 146,275.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Flour demand extremely small with few sales, including 100 bags city super at $2.55; 100 bags city fancy at $2.75, and 100 brls do at $5.40. Wheat—Spring and club and superfine qualities of fall dull and lower, club selling 5c below Saturday's quotations. Sales include 1,862 bags spring and club from 85@92c; 180 bags club at 96c; 395 bags good fall at 105@108c; 818 bags choice fall at 118c, and 787 bags do on private terms, the latter mostly taken for seed. Corn—The market was extremely dull to day, and quotations ruled in favor of buyers. Sales comprised 150 bags common mixed at 41c; 2500 bags good to prime mixed at 44@46c, mostly at 45@46c; 800 bags good to choice yellow at 45@47c; 644 bags mixed white at 46@48c; 1,128 bags choice mixed white and prime white at 49@50½c; and 2,500 bags choice white at 52@53c in new gunnies, mostly delivered at the outside rate. Oats—Receipts light for two days, and holders in consequence were firm, but the market is slow and heavy. Sales were confined to 270 bags light and fair at 27@28c; 1,962 bags prime new at 29@30c, and 419 bags old at 32½c, in good and new gunnies. Rye—Market steady, with sales of 62 bags at 68c, and 458 bags prime at 70c, in good and new bags. Pork—Held steady. Sales 20 bbls mess at $19, and 80 bbls do at $19.50. Bacon—Market steady. Sales 4 casks country clear sides at 12½c; 50 casks city shoulders and clear sides in lots at 9½@12½c packed. Lard—Sales 40 tcs manufacturing at 10c, and a few pkgs prime, in tierces and kegs at 13c. Whisky—The market was very heavy to-day, with a strong declining tendency. Sales including a lot of 120 bbls at 17½c, and 398 bbls in several lots at 18c.

CINCINNATI MARKET—Aug. 6.—Flour—The market has not undergone any change of consequence; the demand is moderate, only, and not equal to the offerings. We quote fair to good brands at $4 50@4 65; extra to extra family do $4 75@5 25; and fancy $5.50@5.75. The sales were: 100 brls red, white, new, lined at $4 60; 160 brls do do at 4.50; 100 brls new red wheat, delivered at Aurora, at 5.65; 100 brls old red wheat at 5.00; 100 brls new red wheat, at 5 00; 50 brls delivered at 5.10; 50 brls, delivered, white wheat, at 5 50. Whisky—The market is unchanged; sales of 800 brls at 16½@16¾c—the latter rate for wagon. Provisions—The market continues quiet for all articles, though holders remain firm as usual, and continue to ask $19 for mess pork, 9½@11½c for bacon, and 8½@10½c for bulk meats. 50 hhds bacon shoulders sold at 9½c, we understand, though 50 hhds, made up of three brands, were on the market at 9½ cents, but without a buyer. There is nothing doing in lard. Groceries—Sugar steady and in moderate demand at 8½@9½c. Coffee steady at 15½@16c. Molasses steady but dull at 48@45c. Wheat—There is a good demand for prime white, and prices advanced 2c per bu, closing at $1.08@1.10. Red is firm and in good demand at 95@98c. The local millers are buying sparingly. Sales of 860 bu prime red at 98c; 800 do mixed red and white at —; 125 do prime red at 97c; 125 do do white at $1 05; 100 do inferior red at 90c; 760 do prime white at $1.10; 2,000 do do do at $1.11; 300 do good white at $1.10 delivered. Corn—The market is firm and the demand good at 40@41c in bulk. There was a sale of 300 bu at 39c, but this was considered below the market. Oats—There is a good demand for prime new, and they advanced to 28c. Inferior are dull at 25c. Old are in fair demand at 34@35c. Sales of 2,875 bu fair new at 25c; 600 do choice do at 33c. Rye—The market is steady, with a fair demand at 65@63c for prime. Sales of 100 bu fair on landing at 63c. Barley—The market is dull, with a limited demand. We quote prime new at 75c.

[illegible]

Weekly Review of Chicago Lumber Market.

[illegible]

Albany Lumber Market.

[illegible]

New York Market.

[illegible]

ALEX. STEWART, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any Promissory Notes executed by the undersigned and payable to O. S. Camp or order. On the 6th of January last I executed at Fairfield, Iowa, certain notes of various sums, amounting in the aggregate to $2,385, and maturing at various times, from six to eighteen months from date, payable to O. S. Camp or order. I have a just defence against said notes, and shall resist the payment thereof.
ALEX H HUYETT.
Fairfield, Iowa, August 1st, 1860 —au3x1m.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, to present to the undersigned, Receivers of said Bank, at the office of George Harsh, at Massillon, on or before the first day of March, 1861, for dividends, all their claims against said Bank. All claims not so presented, will be forever barred from all the dividends of the assets of said Bank. By order of Court.
GEORGE HARSH, ISAAC STEESE, F. C. HULL, } Receivers.
Massillon, June 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company: There will be a meeting of the stockholders in this Company, held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 24th day of August next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary, upon the contract made on the 4th day of June last, between this Company and the foreign bondholders of the Northern Cross (now Quincy and Chicago) Railroad Company, and such other bondholders of said Company, as may also become parties thereto.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.
Chicago, July 24, 1860.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (DuBois Patent) especially adapted for Pike's Peak; one that combines the qualities of being Light, Cheap, Easily Managed and DURABLE; can be operated by two horses or a four horse engine; costs only $500 and weighs but 1 800 pounds, and can be packed in the mountains on mules, and worked all winter without water. We WARRANT this Mill to do 60 per cent. more work, with the same power, than the best stamp mill.
We are prepared to furnish this kind of mill of any size; also, the best machinery in use, (under the same patent), for crushing Iron Ore or Macadamizing Stone.
A machine may be seen in operation at the Machine Shop of Mr. Moses, on Polk street, West of the bridge, or address post office box 1899, Chicago, Illinois, for further information.
F. N. DUBOIS, IRA AUSTIN. DUBOIS & AUSTIN.

WARD McLEAN, Auctioneer,—BY FIELD & McLEAN, Office No. 9 Pine street, New York. Important sale of COPPER, ALCOHOL AND Camphene Stills, Steam Engines, Boilers, VACUUM PUMPS, &c.
FIELD & McLEAN will sell on the premises of the Nassau Linseed Oil Mills, Furman street, Brooklyn, just below the Fulton Ferry, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15th, at 12 o'clock, all the extensive Machinery formerly used by Messrs. T. Pascal for the manufacture of Alcohol and Camphene, viz: One splendid Copper Camphene Still, of 3 000 gallons capacity, with Copper Worms inside to run by steam, with a large coil of Copper Worm for condensing, and Vacuum Pump, which may be adapted by sugar Refiners for a Vacuum Pan; two large Copper Alcohol Stills, of about 3,000 gallons capacity each, with all the Copper Worms, Goose Necks, Pumps, &c., to run same by steam, and Copper Columns to make high proof Alcohol; one Steam Engine of about 15 horse power, with a large Tubular or Cornish Boiler 18 feet long and 5 feet in diameter, and three Cylinder Boilers 36 feet long and 3 feet in diameter. The Stills were all manufactured by one of the best coppersmiths in New York, were erected at an expense of over $20,000, a few years since, and are perfect and in good working order.
Further particulars may be obtained, and an order to examine the property upon application to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs F. R. & W. C. FOWLER, 142 Front street, New York.

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have this day removed their office from No. 11 Dearborn street to 150 Lake and 20 South Clark streets, having a Lake and Clark street entrance. The entrance on Lake street will be considered the entrance for money, collection and small package business. The entrance on Clark street will be regarded as the entrance for freight. However, should money be delivered on Clark street or freight on Lake street, the Public with which we have done business for the past six years could not be induced to believe that it is in our nature to refuse it. Having been liberally sustained in our old stand we ask the public, as well as our friends, to continue their liberality, and in return we will promise as heretofore a faithful application to their interests, as well as to that of our Company. Office hours until further notice, from 7:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.
H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it contains no deleterious chemical. Hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use. As an assurance to the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but in this case references seem to be unnecessary, as all by procuring a little for trial can satisfy themselves. In buying the starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,
McGinnis, Maker.
To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories of purchasing corn at low prices, we can sell you at figures that will make it to your interest to send us your orders. Every box of starch that leaves the factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois, will receive prompt attention.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
SPRINGFIELD....................ILLINOIS.
Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the city, is centrally located and easy of access from all routes of travel, and has every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated. The suits of rooms are well arranged, and comfortably furnished for families and large traveling parties, and it is the design of the proprietors to keep the house as a first class Hotel in every respect.
Free Buss to and from the House.
FREEMAN & BURBANKS, Proprietors.

1860. New Crop 1860.
LAKE STREET MILLS will supply orders for New White Winter Flour without advance in price. All of our superior brands of flour at low rates. We have a new run of stone for Corn Meal and Feed, and shall supply orders at low rates. Goods warranted, and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, West Lake and Desplaines streets.

TO MILL OWNERS.—The undersigned desires to rent a Flouring Mill, or would take a situation as head miller in a first class mill. Good references given if desired. Address A. F. COLBURN, Jefferson, Wis.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
O. M. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street,
Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at the reduced price of $1.75 per sett. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.
Tallow, No. 1, Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, CANDLES—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Cleveland Stearine Candles SOAPS—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by
J. O. MITCHELL.
77 Kinzie-st., and cor. State-st. and Archer Road.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Caloric Dried Grain, Meal, Feed, &c. The Meal is superior in quality, and will keep for years in any climate. Cargoes of Corn for Foreign shipment Dried so as to preserve its original quality to any port on the Ocean.
Office of Caloric Grain Drier north end of Rush street bridge.

Everything passed off quietly and without disturbance of any kind. As far as heard from, Barrett's majority for the short term is about 45, and the result is still doubtful. It is generally conceded that he is elected.

For the long term, Todd, the Union candidate, received about 4 300 votes, which is a loss of 1,340 votes since 1858.

So far Blair's majority over Barrett for the long term is about 1,000. Orr, (Union,) for Governor receives a majority in this District of about 2,000. The Legislative ticket is in some doubt, but favors the Republicans. The Republicans also elect a majority of the county officers.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The vote for Congressman from this District, part of it official and one precinct yet to hear from, is as follows:

Short term—Barrett, 12,595; Blair, 12,426. Barrett's majority, 169, which will be increased by the one precinct to 200.

Long term—Blair 11,381, a gain over 1858 of 4,750; Barrett, 9,916, a gain over 1858 of 2,859; Todd 439, a loss since 1858 of 1,275. The vote for Governor and Member of the Legislature will be known to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Eighteen precincts heard from give Blair 1,817 majority for the short term, and 2,231 majority for the long term.

HERMAN, Mo., August 7.—The result of the election in Chamers, Osage county: Orr 95; C. F. Jackson 34; H. Jackson 3; Gardenhire 6. Congress—Phelps 82; Rainy 16; Price none.

Arkansas Election.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug 7.—In this precinct, Johnson, for Governor, 188 majority; Mitchell, for Congress, 92; and Mayers, for State Senate, 308. Johnson probably elected by 105 majority.

A man named Solomon N. Ellis, employed in the office of the Overland Mail Co., and formerly from Utica, N. Y., was shot last night by a Cherokee Indian. The wound is necessarily mortal. The affair grew out of a disturbance at the St. Charles Hotel. Much feeling exists against the murderer which may result in summary punishment.

FORT SMITH, Aug. 7.—R. H. Johnson, regular nominee, 100 votes ahead in Crawford county.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—Coomb's majority in Jefferson county is 3,026, Fayette 650, Bourbon about 350, Nicholas about 126, Harden upwards of 1,000; in Newport Kenton 394, Paducah 440, McCracken about 700, Christian 300 to 400, Henderson 300. Coombs' majority in the State estimated at 10,000.

The Prince of Wales.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A meeting of the British residents of New York was held at the Astor House last evening, to consider the propriety of extending an appropriate welcome on behalf of the British subjects in this to the Prince of Wales on his visit to New York. About 100 persons were present. Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, was chosen Chairman.

A committee of forty-five was appointed to take preliminary steps for getting up some demonstrations of respect for the Prince, which, while it should not interfere with the public reception, should testify the esteem in which His Royal Highness is held by his future subjects, now resident in this country.

The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton, arrived last night. News anticipated.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 6.—The New Mexican mails with dates to the 2d July arrived to-day.

No Indians were seen on the route. Lieut. Bayard, who was wounded on the Plains by an arrow shot in the cheek, came in as a passenger. The Mexicans and Indians are at war and from present appearances the Mexicans have the best of it. Judge Barrd has resigned the office of Attorney General for the Territory.

New York Breckinridge and Lane State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 7.—The Breckinridge and Lane State Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. About 300 persons are present in all. John A. Green called the Convention to order. Robert Dunlap of Niagara was chosen temporary chairman. After the calling of the roll and the appointment of committees on credentials and permanent organization, the Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

Horrible Confession of a Murderer.

NEW YORK, August 7.—On Sunday, July 29th, in Yorkshire, Cataraugus county, the wife of James [illegible] was found dead. Her husband was declared guilty of murder by the coroner's jury. On Wednesday, 1st inst., he was conveyed to jail in Ellicottsville, and yesterday he disclosed to the neighbors who visited him the fact that his father and mother assisted him—the father strangling the victim with a handkerchief. The deceased was enciente at the time. Great excitement prevails.

One Day Later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, Aug 7.—The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool the 26th, via Londonderry the 27th, passed here at 6 o'clock this forenoon.

It was reported that a Convention relative to the intervention of the Great Powers in Syria was signed at Paris on the 26th.

The Goodwood Cup was won by "Sweet Sauce." "Starke," American, ran fourth.

Murder at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, August 7.—A murder was committed last night in the rear of the Morrisville House in this place. Pistol shots and cries of "murder" were heard. A club besmeared with blood and hair was found on the beach, and the body had evidently been conveyed out to sea in a boat which had been pulled down to the surf. Clotted blood and hair was found on the sail and sides of the boat. Who the murderer or the victim was a mystery.

Republican Meeting.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The largest political meeting ever convened in this county, was held in Washington Square, in this city, last night. Over 20,000 people were present, and were addressed by Senator Wilson, of Mass., and J. A. Vinton, of Wis. A procession of 500 Wide Awakes, with torches, paraded the streets. Immense enthusiasm prevails, and the meeting did not break up till midnight.

Dr. Mock Nominated.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 7.—Dr. A. W. Mock was to-day nominated for the State Senate by the Republican Convention.

River News.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 7.—River 2½. Clear. Therm. 73. Two inches rain fell last night.

[illegible] a novel, a spirit of military discipline in this country, it will be an ample reward for all the labor we have undergone. Accept, sir, on behalf of my command, the assurance of our respectful regard for you, sir, as the Chief Executive officer of the nation, in which we are just entering upon our duties as citizens, and under which we consider it a very high honor to be addressed as citizen soldiers. I trust your Excellency will pardon our untidy appearance. Allowances must be made for this on account of the heat of the day, and the continued marching we have undergone. What we have gone through with on this occasion is but a portion of our regular drill; but it was the best we could do under the circumstances.

THE PRESIDENT—Well, I think that after such a display as you have made, it is rather an act of supererogation to make this allowance.

This ceremony over, Col. Ellsworth proposed to give three times seven cheers and a Zouave for his Excellency.

The President then retired to the balcony of the White House, after a polite bow, when the companies resumed their position in line.

The Zouaves next marched to the City Hall under a military escort, where dense crowds merely waiting to receive them. There they went through the manual of arms, being closely pressed by the excited spectators.

The Zouaves left here at 5½ o'clock on Saturday evening for Baltimore.

The Last of the Key West Africans.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

KEY WEST, July 26, 1860.

The last of the African slaves were sent on board the ship Star of the Union, on the 19th inst., and she sailed the same afternoon for Simon, Africa. The number placed on board was 335, constituting what was known as the cargo of the unknown or "unnamed" French bark. The total number delivered over to the three vessels for return is 1138, the balance of the original number have died. Now that the excitement of the introduction of so large a number of wild persons in our midst has passed away, we may well pause and enquire if this thing is again to be renewed; if in such a crusade with other powers for the suppression of the trade, the country is to pay so largely for a questionable humanity, or our town to be made the breathing spot and burial of such persons? We have no doubt that the next Congress will investigate this matter and compare notes as to the policy and cost of supporting negroes in Africa, whilst Great Britain recruits her ranks and tills her West India fields from such sources of supply.

A good deal has been said about rescue, and other means for the recovery of these people. But nothing of a very tangible character evinced itself, other than the arrival of some half a dozen persons from Cuba and elsewhere—who looked and talked gravely upon "the law" in such cases made and provided. Most of the legal luminaries being absent, I have not been able to learn how far their views were supported by local opinions; but, as to a *coup de main*, we have no doubt that the polished steel bayonets of the guard awoke some wholesome regards for their personal safety, and these scions of chivalry thought it prudent to return unscathed, than carry their wounds in the rear. The solitude, of the trackless ocean, or untrodden prints of our broad domain, are not more complete than the late residence of these negroes. The buildings stand, but the loud and droning sound of voices—the chanting and singing and dancing, and even the fierce expressions of anger are all gone—the weary sentinel—the challenge, relief guards—the smoke giving note of busy preparation of food—the cornmill, and even the stocks, are all deserted, and silence reigns throughout. The story about the bark Adela being burnt is all untrue; her crew were paid off in Havana, and belonged to the Montauk, having landed a cargo of slaves.

Lieut. Duncan arrived here with an elegant brigantine no name, found off Aguilla, on the 22d inst., no one on board. She was a slaver, and doubtless landed her slaves while the Crusader was chasing a bark; the breakfast for the negroes was in the galley, still warm. This is a new phase in the game—an English island the successful depot slaves in transit for Cuba. There are three vessels now lying in Havana, having successfull landed their cargoes. There are a good many rumors about the negroes who left here in the ships for Africa—but I shall await something tangible.

The total number of slaves landed here was 1432; died, 294; shipped to Africa, 1138.

SCARLET.

Servility for Mammon.

The recent visits of the Chicago Zouaves and the Savannah Blues to this city, afforded its merchants another opportunity [illegible] the Union. The [illegible] were approved by competent military authorities as the best disciplined corps in the United States, and were received and entertained with the utmost distinction by detachments of the 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, and 79th Regiments of this city and Brooklyn; but as they hailed from a Free State, no notice was taken of them by the merchants, nor money subscribed for their entertainment. The Savannah Blues, having no special claims to military distinction, were received and entertained by a single company, the City Guard, attached to the 9th Regiment; but the merchants, anxious as usual to prostrate themselves at the feet of King Cotton, raised a fund of $2,500 for feasting the representatives of Slavedom at a series of banquets, where the Union was served up, boiled, broiled, stewed, fried, scolloped, roasted, and on the half shell. The reception speech on board the steamer that brought the Southerners explicitly informed them that their entertainers were "white men." The Blues only brought with them a drummer and fifer—their full military band, being principally composed of black property owned in Savannah, might have been converted into humanity by touching free soil.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Warm Weather.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The thermometer yesterday ranged from 97° to 102°. Thirteen cases of sun stroke—three fatal.

The ship fever has again made its appearance. The ship Cynosure arrived from Liverpool two or three weeks ago, with thirty-four cases on board. One woman was so sick with the disease that she could not be removed in safety to the hospital, and died at Castle Garden. The others were taken to the hospital at Ward's Island, and are doing well. Yesterday, another passenger by the same vessel, on whom the disease had not been developed when he landed, and who had been residing in the city since, exhibited symptoms of the fever and was removed for treatment to Ward's Island. Three passengers by the Golden Fleece, which arrived at the port a few days ago, were also discovered to be sick with the ship fever, and were similarly disposed of.

Skirts, Skirts, Skirts, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SHIRTS, —AT— 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS. THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY AT T. B. CARTER'S, No. 136 Lake Street. No. 136

Smith, Pollard & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191 ... GROCERIES ... TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS, ... SMITH, POLLARD & CO., 191 South Water Street 191

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. ... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ... BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS ... [illegible]

INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS —BY— ADVERTISING! ... CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, POSTERS, &c., &c. ... Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS. NO. 68 LA SALLE STREET, ... WRIGHT & McCLURE.

VOLK'S STATUETTE OF DOUGLAS, ... AND BUSTS OF LINCOLN, ... [illegible]

H. KNAPP, M. D. ... CANCERS. ... [illegible]

POLITICAL MEDALS.— [illegible]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, [illegible]

THOMPSON & MEECH, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 76 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

E. G. HALL KIMBARK & CO., IRON, NAILS, STEEL AND HEAVY HARDWARE, [illegible]

PALM OIL.—10,000 Lbs. of PALM OIL ... [illegible]

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. [illegible]

TOBACCO.—100 Hf. Bbls. Chewing [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. [illegible]

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OF ... 171 . Washington Street. . 171 [illegible]

100,000 HAM SACKS, ... Corn Exchange Bag Factory. [illegible]

BAGS! BAGS! [illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. [illegible]

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities, ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.
100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.
300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE, ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.
100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
5 Bbls. No. 1 NUTMEGS, ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bbls. N. Y. CRUSHED, ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bales CLOVES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
1500 Bags COFFEE, assorted ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
350 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
1100 Hf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
350 Hf. Chests Choice OOLONG ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
2000 MATS CASSIA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Bbls. N. O. RE-BOILED MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, [illegible]

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. J. Ormerod Heyworth & Co., ... [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., [illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & CO., [illegible]

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, [illegible]

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, [illegible]

WEBSTER & BAXTER, [illegible]

SHACKFORD & HOW, [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO. [illegible]

WATSON V. COE & CO., [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO., [illegible]

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., [illegible]

MURRY NELSON, [illegible]

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS, 90 . . Clark Street, . . 90 ... HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S ... GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS, PIANOS TO RENT. [illegible]

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES! SOLD BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 Lake street, Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 59 So. Canal-st., Chicago.

[illegible] GREAT WEST. [illegible]

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

FREIGHTS. [illegible]

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND [illegible]

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible]

FRESH SHAD, Halibut, Haddock, Codfish, EELS, SMELTS, &c. [illegible]

CLEVELAND MARKET—Aug. 4.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Sales 75 bbls common extra at $4 50, and a small lot country ground white wheat double extra at $5.25. Wheat—Quiet and steady. Sales are: 5 cars red on track at $1.04; 5,000 bu do free on board and 1 car do at $1 05; 3 cars white at $1.12. Corn—Sales 500 bu free on board at 45c, and 1 car from store at same. Oats—Are arriving very freely and some shippers are shipping to Buffalo. Offers of new made at 26c. Old are selling to the trade at 29@30c. Sales are: a car bagged and delivered at the latter figure. Barley—Entirely nominal.

TOLEDO MARKET, Aug. 6.—Our market to-day is more animated, with sales to a larger amount than at the close of last week. Receipts—Flour, 3,297 bbls; Wheat, 59,286 bus; Corn, 29,801 bus; Rye, 360 bus. Flour—Sale 250 bbls extra at $4 75. Wheat—Market better; sales of red mostly at $1 06, as follows: 1000 bus at $1.05; 3000 bus on private terms; 1500 bus on private terms; 2000 bus red at $1.06; 5000 bus at $1.06. Sales of white: 1500 bus on private terms; 2000 bus on private terms; 9000 bus at $1.05½; 3000 bus at $1 09; 1000 bus at $1.09. Corn—Sales 1500 bus at 46c; 6000 bus at 45½c; 14,000 bus on private terms; 6000 bus at 46c. Freights—To Buffalo, by sail, 3c on corn; 3½c on wheat; by steam ½@¾c higher is asked. To Oswego—corn 6c; wheat 6½@6¾c. Freights still have an upward tendency.

MILWAUKEE MARKET, August 6.—Flour—none received by railroad to-day. We note the following sales: 50 bbls Queen City extra at $5; 100 bbls Milwaukee mills do at $5.25; 150 do Arcade extra at $5 62½; 100 Star of the West w. w. at $6. Wheat—receipts 1819 bbls. Sales 2 cars Ills club on p. t. Market 1@2c better. No. 1 spring will bring 94@95c, and extra club $1@1 02. Oats—Receipts 1500 bu. Worth 25@26c delivered. We note a sale of 4,000 bu at 26½c, f. o. b. Corn—Receipts 800 bu. Shelled worth 44c. Barley will bring 55@60c, if in good order. Rye held at 53@54c. No demand at 50c.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET—Aug. 4.—Hides—The market continues dull and unsettled, the trade refusing to operate at the rates asked by importers, whose views are somewhat strengthened by the tenor of the latest advices from England. The sale of 1200 Buenos Ayres noticed in our last, should have been 1700 Montevideo, at the price mentioned. The sales are 711 Central American, 17 lb, at 18c; 250 do, 19½ lb, 17c, 6 mos.. 427 do, 20 lb, 17½c, less 4 per cent; 425 Dry Texas, 24 lb, 13c, as they run; 500 City Slaughter, 17 lb, for export, 8c; 350 Country do, 65@70 lb, 8c cash; and 500 Bogota, 20 lb, on private terms. The receipts are only 271 coastwise. Stock on hand, 168,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., 27,000 Rio Grande, 10 500 Orinoco, 17,500 Chagres and San Juan, 23,500 Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 4100 Truxillo, 3000 Rio Hache, 7100 Honduras, 5200 Tampico, and Matamoras, 1200 Curacao, 23,300 Africa, 2000 Maranham and Para, 2700 Brazil, 2500 Savanilla and Bogota, 8900 Maracaibo, 1300 Vera Cruz, 406 Chile, 8000 California, 1600 Sandwich Islands, 1200 West India, and 17,000 Texas, New Orleans and Southern—total 336,300; same time 1859, 211,100; 1858, 101,594; 1859,146,275.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Flour demand extremely small with few sales, including 100 bags city super at $2.55; 100 bags city fancy at $2.75, and 100 brls do at $5.40. Wheat—Spring and club and superfine qualities of fall dull and lower, club selling 5c below Saturday's quotations. Sales include 1,862 bags spring and club from 85@92c; 180 bags club at 96c; 395 bags good fall at 105@108c; 318 bags choice fall at 118c, and 787 bags do on private terms, the latter mostly taken for seed. Corn—The market was extremely dull to day, and quotations ruled in favor of buyers. Sales comprised 150 bags common mixed at 41c; 2500 bags good to prime mixed at 44@46c, mostly at 45@46c; 800 bags good to choice yellow at 45@47c; 644 bags mixed white at 46@48c; 1,128 bags choice mixed white and prime white at 49@50½c; and 2,500 bags choice white at 52@53c in new gunnies, mostly delivered at the outside rate. Oats—Receipts light for two days, and holders in consequence were firm, but the market is slow and heavy. Sales were confined to 270 bags light and fair at 27@28c; 1,962 bags prime new at 29@30c, and 419 bags old at 32½c, in good and new gunnies. Rye—Market steady, with sales of 62 bags at 68c, and 458 bags prime at 70c, in good and new bags. Pork—Held steady. Sales 20 bbls mess at $19, and 80 bbls do at $19.50. Bacon—Market steady. Sales 4 casks country clear sides at 12½c; 50 casks city shoulders and clear sides in lots at 9¼@12½c packed. Lard—Sales 40 tcs manufacturing at 10c, and a few pkgs prime, in tierces and kegs at 13c. Whisky—The market was very heavy to-day, with a strong declining tendency. Sales including a lot of 120 bbls at 17½c, and 398 bbls in several lots at 18c.

CINCINNATI MARKET—Aug. 6.—Flour—The market has not undergone any change of consequence; the demand is moderate, only, and not equal to the offerings. We quote fair to good brands at $4 50@4 65; extra to extra family do $4 75@5 25; and fancy $5.50@5.75. The sales were: 100 brls red, white, new, lined at $4 60; 160 brls do do at 4.50; 100 brls new red wheat, delivered at Aurora, at 5.65; 100 brls old red wheat at 5.00; 100 brls new red wheat, at 5 00; 50 brls delivered at 5.10; 50 brls, delivered, white wheat, at 5.50. Whisky—The market is unchanged; sales of 800 brls at 16¾@16⅞c—the latter rate for wagon. Provisions—The market continues quiet for all articles, though holders remain firm as usual, and continue to ask $19 for mess pork, 9¼@11½c for bacon, and 8½@10½c for bulk meats. 50 hhds bacon shoulders sold at 9½c, we understand, though 50 hhds, made up of three brands, were on the market at 9½ cents, but without a buyer. There is nothing doing in lard. Groceries—Sugar steady and in moderate demand at 8½@9½c. Coffee steady at 15½@16c. Molasses steady but dull at 43@45c. Wheat—There is a good demand for prime white, and prices advanced 2c per bu, closing at $1.08@1.10. Red is firm and in good demand at 95@98c. The local millers are buying sparingly. Sales of 360 bu prime red at 98c; 300 do mixed red and white at —; 125 do prime red at 97c; 125 do do white at $1 05; 100 do inferior red at 90c; 760 do prime white at $1.10; 2,000 do do do at $1.11; 300 do good white at $1.10 delivered. Corn—The market is firm and the demand good at 40@41c in bulk. There was a sale of 300 bu at 39c, but this was considered below the market. Oats—There is a good demand for prime new, and they advanced to 28c. Inferior are dull at 25c. Old are in fair demand at 34@35c. Sales of 2,875 bu fair new at 25c; 600 do choice do at 33c. Rye—The market is steady, with a fair demand at 65@68c for prime. Sales of 100 bu fair on landing at 63c. Barley—The market is dull, with a limited demand. We quote prime new at 75c.

...and over:—New Orleans fully fair 8@8½c; prime 8¾c; Porto Rico, 8@8¾c; Cuba, 7½@8½c; New York Refined White Coffee, 10¾c. New York Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11@11¼c. MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House, 32@35c; Portland 30@32c; Rebulled, Plantation, 45@50c. N. Y. Syrups, 35@40c; Golden Syrup, 45@50c. COFFEE—Market buoyant. Rio, 15@15½c; Maracaibo, 14½@15½c; Santa, 14½@15½c; Laguayra, 16@16c; O. G. Java, 17@18c; Mocha, 18@19c. RICE—4½@5½c. SPICES—Cassia, 22@25c; Pepper, 10@11½c; Allspice, 9½@9c; Cloves, 10@12.

HAY—The market is well supplied and dull. We quote Prairie, loose, $3 0 @3 50; do pressed, $6 00@7.00. Timothy, loose, $6.0 @7.00; do pressed, $10.00.

HIDES—Receipts last week, 73,061 lbs. Shipped, 35,610 lbs. The market during the week has been dull at the following figures:—Green City, 5½@6c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Kip, 7½c; Calf, 8c; Dry Salted, 10@11½c · Dry Flint, 13@13½c. PELTS—Shearlings, 12½@15c; Lamb Skins, 30@35c; Old Wool Pelts, $1 00@1 37½.

HIGHWINES—Receipts last week, 807 bbls; shipped 694 bbls. The market has been steady at 17½c for country and 18c for city lots.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 1.50@1.75 per doz; Turkeys 8@9c per lb.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—Market dull at $1.25@1.50 per doz.

POTATOES—The market is very dull and heavy with small sales at 20@25c, according to quality.

SALT—Receipts, 210 bbls; shipments, 1967 bbls; The market continues very firm. New Fine, $1.60; Old do $1.35; Coarse, $1.50; Dairy, $2.50@2.75.

TALLOW—Receipts last week, 2,817 lbs. The market continues firm at 8½@8¾c for country, and 9@9½c for city.

SPIRITS AND OILS—SPIRITS—Camphene, 52c; Turpentine, 54c; Burning Fluid, 44c. OILS—Linseed, 70c; No. 1 Lard, 90@95c; No 2 Lard, 85@90c; Elephant, 70c; Whale, 68c; Sperm, $1 75; Neatsfoot, 85c; Tanners, 65c; Shore, 65c; Downer's Kerosene, 90c; Lubricating oil, 70@75c; Seal, 82½c.

LEATHER—Market very quiet, at the following quotations: Oak sole 32@33c; harness leather 28@29c; bridle leather 30@31c; best slaughter sole 25c; Spanish sole 23@26c; hemlock kip 50@65c; hemlock calf 75@95c per lb; French kip 80@85c per lb; French Calf $1.10@1.15 per lb; female calf 32@ 1c per doz; hemlock upper 33@42c per doz.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.—Plain painted pails $1.62½@1 87½; cedar churns and dashes $1.00 each; wood screw mop-handles 75c per dozen; patent iron do $2.25 per doz; measures, in nests, 62½@$1.25 each. Iron bound grain measures, with rims, $8.00 per doz; do cedar bushel measures $5.50 per doz; fancy wire brooms $1.75@2.00 per doz; plain do $1.50@2.25 per doz; c othes pins, headed in boxes, $1 00; do straight in boxes 75c per box; white oak bushel baskets $6.00 per doz; corn baskets $4.50@7.50; clothes baskets $3 00 per doz; axe helves $2.00 per doz; washboards, zinc, $2.00 per doz; butter firkins $7.00 per doz; Pierce's matches $3.00 per can; Missouri matches 75c per gross.

WOOL—There is no change to notice, and the market is quiet, at the following figures:

Full blood Merino	45@44c
Three-quarter blood do	41@43c
Half blood do	38@40c
Quarter blood do	34@36c
Native	28@32c

Weekly Review of Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1860.

There is but little change to note in the Lumber market since the date of our last weekly review—the farmers have been too busy with their crops to permit them to think of any thing else, consequently there has been but little demand from the country. The receipts of cargoes have been light, and few sales have transpired. We have heard of some six or eight cargoes being taken at $@9.00 per M for common to good Green Bay and Oconto—two or three cargoes of common have also been taken at $7.50@8.25. These cargoes would have been dull at $6.50@7.00 three weeks since. There has been little doing in yard lumber—and the quotations are unchanged—yet a firmer feeling prevails among all classes of dealers.

The following are the closing Yard quotations of lumber, Lath, &c.:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1000 feet	$18.00@27.00
Second Clear	21.00@23.00
Third Clear	14 00@17.00
Common Boards	7.50@ 8.00
Stock Boards	9.00@ 9.50
Fencing	7.50@ 8.00
Common Flooring, undressed	12.00@13.00
Clear do do	17.00@18.00
Common Siding do	@ 8.00
do do dressed	9 00@ ....
Clear Siding, undressed	10.00@ ....
do do dressed	11.00@ ....
Shaved Shingles, A ꝑ M	2.25@ ....
do do No 1	2.00@ ....
Sawed Shingles, A	2.00@ ....
Lath	1.12½@ 1.25
Posts, ꝑ 100	6.00@ 8.00

Albany Lumber Market.

SATURDAY, Aug. 4.

The market at this point is well supplied with all descriptions of lumber, and a heavy business is doing at quoted rates. Freights are plenty, which prevents any accumulation of stock. Although the receipts for the 4th of July of Lumber is in excess of those of the corresponding week last year, they show a falling off compared with the receipts of the second and third weeks of last month; yet the general expectation is that the August receipts will exceed those of August, 1859, which were about 44,000,000 feet.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the fourth week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	B'ds & Sc'lg, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cub. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	9,599,2?0	1,705	....	12,436,700
1857	9,237,9 0	617	1,535	9,605,300
1858	14,011,910	2,314	11,025	10,718,100
1859	8,589,000	1,913	....	690,000
1860	9,804,000	2,565	1,491	7,136,000

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	95,043,900	19,358	7,610	30,170,400
1857	93,167,400	30,951	10,975	72,318 300
1858	134,835,400	14,800	80 180	61,591,600
1859	131,603,800	27,434	50,653	63,565,800
1860	141,754,200	25,012	31,959	51,962,000

—Evening Journal.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

FLOUR—5c better with a fair export demand. Sales 14,500 brls at $5.20 for super state; $5.25@5.45 for extra state; $5.20@5.45 for common to extra western; $5.85@5.45 for extra R. H. O., closing quite firm. About 1 000 brls of the sales were for export. Canadian is a shade firmer. Sales 800 brls at $5.15@5.70 for super; $5 25@7.00 for common to choice extra. Rye flour—$3.60@4.20. Corn meal scarce. Sales 160 brls Jersey at $3.50

WHISKY—Sales 600 brls at 20¾c. Small parcels at 21c.

GRAIN—Wheat is better, with increased export demand. Sales 20,000 bu new winter red western at $1 26@1.27; 13,000 bu old do at $1.30 afloat; 6,800 bu amber Illinois at $1.33; 13,000 bu new white Ohio at $1.31@132; 5,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.21; 5,000 bu Racine spring at $1.22; 9,000 bu new red North Carolina at $1.31@1.33; 6,000 bu white new and old mixed Indiana at $1.38; 9 000 bu old white Indiana at $1.36@1.37; 800 bu white Kentucky at $1.45@1 48; 18,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.25½@1.29. Rye quiet. Barley steady. Sales 83 000 bu at 61@63c for sound mixed western. Oats 35@36c for western and Canadian; 39c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy. Sales 850 brls at $19 00@19.06 for new mess, $18 50 for old do, $18.50 for thin mess, $15 25@16 37 for western prime mess, $20 for clear, $14 for new prime, $13.76 for old prime. Beef quiet and steady at $11@12 for extra mess; prime mess entirely out of season. Cut meats—9c for shoulders, 11c for hams. Lard dull. Sales 350 brls at 12¾@13¾c. Butter more active and firmer at 10@16c for Ohio, 13@20c for State. Cheese in good request.

STOCKS—Less excited. Pac Mail 73¾, N Y C 87½, Erie 26¾, Hud 59¾, Har 16¾, do pref 50¾, Reading 47¾, M C 66¾, M S 19¾, Pan 12¾, O & Chi 75¾, C & T 45¾, C & R I 82¼, M & M 64.

ALEX. STEWART, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any Promissory Notes executed by the undersigned payable to O. S. Camp or order. On the 6th of January last, (executed at Fairfield, Iowa, certain notes of various sums, amounting in the aggregate to $2,355, and falling due at various times, from six to eighteen months in date, ray bleted to Camp or order. I have a just defence against said notes, and shall resist the payment thereof.
ALEX H HUYETT.
Fairfield, Iowa, August 1st, 1860.—au8xlm.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, to present to the undersigned, Receivers of said Bank, at the office of George Harsh, at Massillon, on or before the first day of March, 1861, for dividends, all their claims against said Bank. All claims not so presented, will be forever barred from all the dividends of the assets of said Bank. By order of Court. GEORGE HARSH, ISAAC STEESE, F. C. HULL, Receivers.
Massillon, June 19th, 1860. ju28c639-2m

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company: There will be a meeting of the stockholders in this Company, held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 24th day of August next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary, upon the contract made on the 4th day of June last, between this Company and the foreign bondholders of the Northern Cross (now Quincy and Chicago) Railroad Company, and such other bondholders of said Company, as may afterwards become parties thereto. By order of the Board of Directors, AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.
Chicago, July 24, 1860. jy25-c838-td

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (DuBois Patent) especially adapted for Pike's Peak; one that combines the qualities of being Light, Cheap, Easily Managed and DURABLE; can be operated by two horses or a four horse engine; costs only $450 and weighs but 1,800 pounds, and can be moved in the mountains on mules, or worked all winter without water. We WARRANT this Mill to do 50 per cent. more work, with the same power, than the best stamp mill. We are prepared to furnish this kind of mill of any size; also, the best machinery in use, (under the same patent), for crushing Iron Ore or Macadamizing Stone. A machine may be seen in operation at the Machine Shop of Mr. Moses, on Polk street, West of the bridge, or address post office box 1899, Chicago, Illinois, for further information.
F. N. DU BOIS, IRA ADSLIN. DuBOIS & AUSTIN. jy7c7c8-dawly

WARD McLEAN, Auctioneer.—BY FIELD & McLEAN, Office No. 9 Pine street, New York. Important sale of COPPER, ALCOHOL AND Camphene Stills, Steam Engines, Boilers, VACUUM PUMPS, &c.
FIELD & McLEAN will sell on the premises of the Nassau Lard Oil Mills, Furman street, Brooklyn, just below the Fulton Ferry, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15th, at 12 o'clock, all the extensive Machinery formerly used by Messrs T. ... for the manufacture of Alcohol and Camphene, viz: One splendid Copper Camphene Still, of 3,000 gallons capacity, with Copper Worms usable to run by steam, with a large cast of Copper Worm for condensing, and Vacuum Pump, which may be adapted by Sugar Refiners for a Vacuum Pan; two large Copper Alcohol Stills, of about 3,000 gallons capacity each, with all the Copper Worms, Goose Necks, Pumps, &c., to run same by steam, and Copper Columns to make high proof Alcohol; one Steam Engine of about 15 horse power, with a large Tubular or Cornish Boiler 18 feet long and 5 feet in diameter, and three Cylinder Boilers 36 feet long and 3 feet in diameter. The Stills were all manufactured by one of the best coppersmiths in New York, were erected at an expense of over $40,000, a few years since, and are perfect and in good working order.
Further particulars may be obtained, and an order to examine the property upon application to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs. F. R. & W. C. FOWLER, 142 Front street, New York. au8-c9298t

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have this day removed their office from No. 14 Dearborn street to 130 Lake and 20 South Clark streets, having a Lake and Clark street entrance. The entrance on Lake street will be considered the entrance for money, collection and small package business. The entrance on Clark street will be regarded as the entrance for freight. However, should money be delivered on Clark street or freight on Lake street, the Public with which we have done business for the past six years could not be induced to believe that it is in our nature to refuse it. Having been liberally sustained by our old stand we ask the public, as well as our friends, to continue their liberality, and in return we will promise as heretofore a faithful application to their interests, as well as to that of our Company. Office hours until further notice, from 7:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.
lu21-c668-1m sep5 '60 H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. Its body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, nor being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it contains no nefarious chemical. Hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use. As an assurance to the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but in this case references seem to be unnecessary, as all by procuring a little for trial can satisfy themselves. In buying the starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked

ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY, McGinnis, Maker.

To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories, of purchasing corn at low prices, we can sell you at figures that will make it to your interest to send us your orders. Every box of starch that leaves the factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois, will receive prompt attention. ...

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
SPRINGFIELD..............ILLINOIS.
Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the city, is centrally located and easy of access from all routes of travel, and has every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated. The suits of rooms are well arranged, and comfortably furnished for families and large traveling parties, and it is the design of the proprietors to make the house a first class Hotel in every respect.
Free Buss to and from the House.
FREEMAN & BURBANKS, Proprietors.
je16c588 8m

1860, New Crop 1860.
LAKE STREET MILLS will supply orders for New White Winter Flour without advance in price. All of our superior brands of Flour at low rates. We have a new run of stone for Corn Meal and Feed, and shall supply orders at low rates. Goods warranted, and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, West Lake and Desplaines streets. 1914

TO MILL OWNERS.—The undersigned desires to rent a Flouring Mill, or would take a situation as head miller in a first class mill. Good references given if desired. Andrew A. F. COLBURN, Jefferson, Wis.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street,
Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at the reduced price of $1.75 per sett. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.
Tallow, No. 1, Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, CANDLES—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Cleveland Stearine Candles Soaps—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by
J. C. MITCHELL.
77 Kinzie-st., and cor. State-st. and Archer Road.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Calorie Dried Grain, Meal, Feed, &c. The Meal is superior in quality, and will keep for years in any climate. Cargoes of Corn for Foreign shipment Dried so as to preserve its original quality to any port on the Ocean. Office of Calorie Grain Drier north end of Rush street bridge.

Everything possed off quietly and without disturbance of any kind. As far as heard from, Barrett's majority for the short term is about 45, and the result is still doubtful. It is generally conceded that he is elected.

For the long term, Todd, the Union candidate, received about 1 300 votes, which is a loss of 1,340 votes since 1858.

So far Blair's majority over Barrett for the long term is about 1,000. Orr, (Union,) for Governor receives a majority in this District of about 2,000. The Legislative ticket is in some doubt, but favors the Republicans. The Republicans also elect a majority of the county officers.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The vote for Congressman from this District, part of it official and one precinct yet to hear from, is as follows:
Short term—Barrett, 12,595; Blair, 12,426. Barrett's majority, 169, which will be increased by the one precinct to 200.
Long term—Blair 11,381, a gain over 1858 of 4,750; Barrett, 9,016, a gain over 1858 of 2,850; Todd 439, a loss since 1858 of 1,275. The vote for Governor and Member of the Legislature will be known to-morrow.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Eighteen precincts heard from give Blair 1,817 majority for the short term, and 2,231 majority for the long term.
HERMAN, MO., August 7.—The result of the election in Chamers, Osage county: Orr 95; C. F. Jackson 34; H. Jackson 3; Gardenhire 6. Congress—Phelps 82; Ralay 16; Price none.

Arkansas Election.

FORT SMITH, Ark, Aug. 7.—In this precinct, Johnson, for Governor, 188 majority; Mitchell, for Congress, 92; and Mayers, for State Senate, 308. Johnson probably elected by 105 majority.

A man named Solomon N. Ellis, employed in the office of the Overland Mail Co., and formerly from Utica, N. Y., was shot last night by a Cherokee Indian. The wound is necessarily mortal. The affair grew out of a disturbance at the St. Charles Hotel. Much feeling exists against the murderer which may result in summary punishment.

FORT SMITH, Aug. 7.—R. H. Johnson, regular nominee, 100 votes ahead in Crawford county.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—Coomb's majority in Jefferson county is 3,026, Fayette 650, Bourbon about 380, Nicholas about 126, Harden upwards of 1,000; in Newport Kenton 394, Paducah 440, McCracken about 700, Christian 300 to 400, Henderson 300. Coombs' majority in the State estimated at 10,000.

The Prince of Wales.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A meeting of the British residents of New York was held at the Astor House last evening, to consider the propriety of extending an appropriate welcome on behalf of the British subjects in this to the Prince of Wales on his visit to New York. About 100 persons were present. Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, was chosen Chairman. A committee of forty-five was appointed to take preliminary steps for getting up some demonstrations of respect for the Prince, which, while it should not interfere with the public reception, should testify the esteem in which His Royal Highness is held by his future subjects, now resident in this country.

The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton, arrived last night. News anticipated.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 6.—The New Mexican mails with dates to the 2d July arrived to-day.

No Indians were seen on the route. Lieut. Bayard, who was wounded on the Plains by an arrow shot in the cheek, came in as a passenger. The Mexicans and Indians are at war and from present appearances the Mexicans have the best of it. Judge Barrd has resigned the office of Attorney General for the Territory.

New York Breckinridge and Lane State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 7.—The Breckinridge and Lane State Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. About 300 persons are present in all. John A. Green called the Convention to order. Robert Dunlop of Niagara was chosen temporary chairman. After the calling of the roll and the appointment of committees on credentials and permanent organization, the Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

Horrible Confession of a Murderer.

NEW YORK, August 7.—On Sunday, July 29th, in Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, the wife of James W... was found dead. Her husband was declared guilty of murder by the coroner's jury. On Wednesday, 1st inst., he was conveyed to jail in Ellicottsville, and yesterday he disclosed to the neighbors who visited him the fact that his father and mother assisted him—the father strangling the victim with a handkerchief. The deceased was enceinte at the time. Great excitement prevails.

One Day Later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, Aug 7.—The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool the 26th, via Londonderry the 27th, passed here at 6 o'clock this forenoon.

It was reported that a Convention relative to the intervention of the Great Powers in Syria was signed at Paris on the 26th.

The Goodwood Cup was won by "Sweet Sauce." "Starke," American, ran fourth.

Murder at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, August 7.—A murder was committed last night in the rear of the Morrisville House in this place. Pistol shots and cries of "murder" were heard. A club besmeared with blood and hair was found on the beach, and the body had evidently been conveyed out to sea in a boat which had been pulled down to the surf. Clotted blood and hair was found on the sail and sides of the boat. Who the murderer or the victim was a mystery.

Republican Meeting.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The largest political meeting ever convened in this county, was held in Washington Square, in this city, last night. Over 20,000 people were present, and were addressed by Senator Wilson, of Mass., and J. A. Vinton, of Wis. A procession of 500 Wide Awakes, with torches, paraded the streets. Immense enthusiasm prevails, and the meeting did not break up till midnight.

Dr. Mock Nominated.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 7.—Dr. A. W. Mock was to-day nominated for the State Senate by the Republican Convention.

River News.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 7.—River 2¼. Clear. Therm. 73. Two inches rain fell last night.

... at ovel, a spirit of military discipline in this country, it will be an ample reward for all the labor we have undergone. Accept, sir, on behalf of my command, the assurance of our respectful regard for you, sir, as the Chief Executive officer of the nation, in which we are just entering upon our duties as citizens, and under which we consider it a very high honor to be addressed as citizen soldiers. I trust your Excellency will pardon our untidy appearance. Allowances must be made for this on account of the heat of the day, and the continued marching we have undergone. What we have gone through with on this occasion is but a portion of our regular drill; but it was the best we could do under the circumstances.

THE PRESIDENT—Well, I think that after such a display as you have made, it is rather an act of supererogation to make this allowance.

This ceremony over, Col. Ellsworth proposed to give three times seven cheers and a Zouave for his Excellency.

The President then retired to the balcony of the White House, after a polite bow, when the companies resumed their position in line.

The Zouaves next marched to the City Hall under a military escort, where dense crowds merely waiting to receive them. There they going through the manual of arms, being closely pressed by the excited spectators.

The Zouaves left here at 5½ o'clock on Saturday evening for Baltimore.

The Last of the Key West Africans.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

KEY WEST, July 26, 1860.

The last of the African slaves were sent on board the ship Star of the Union, on the 19th inst., and she sailed the same afternoon for Sinon, Africa. The number placed on board was 335, constituting what was known as the cargo of the unknown or "unnamed" French bark. The total number delivered over to the three vessels for return is 1138, the balance of the original number have died. Now that the excitement of the introduction of so large a number of wild persons in our midst has passed away, we may well pause and enquire if this thing is again to be renewed; if in such a crusade with other powers for the suppression of the trade, the country is to pay so largely for a questionable humanity, or our town to be made the breathing spot and burial of such persons? We have no doubt that the next Congress will investigate this matter and compare notes as to the policy and cost of supporting negroes in Africa, whilst Great Britain recruits her ranks and fills her West India fields from such sources of supply.

A good deal has been said about rescue, and other means for the recovery of these people. But nothing of a very tangible character evinced itself, other than the arrival of some half a dozen persons from Cuba and elsewhere—who looked and talked gravely upon "the law" in such cases made and provided. Most of the legal luminaries being absent, I have not been able to learn how far their views were supported by local opinions; but, as to a *coup de main*, we have no doubt that the polished steel bayonets of the guard awoke some wholesome regards for their personal safety, and these scions of chivalry thought it prudent to return unscathed, than carry their wounds in the rear. The solitude, of the trackless ocean, or untrodden prints of our broad domain, are not more complete than the late residence of these negroes. The buildings stand, but the loud and dinning sound of voices—the chanting and singing and dancing, and even the hearty expressions of eager are all gone—the weary sentinel—the challenge, relief guards—the smoke giving note of busy preparation of food—the cornmill, and even the stocks, are all deserted, and silence reigns throughout. The story about the bark Adela being burnt is all untrue; her crew were paid off in Havana, and belonged to the Montauk, having landed a cargo of slaves.

Lieut. Duncan arrived here with an elegant brigantine no name, found off Anguilla, on the 22d inst., no one on board. She was a slaver, and doubtless landed her slaves while the Crusader was chasing a bark; the breakfast for the negroes was in the galley, still warm. This is a new phase in the game—an English island the successful depot for slaves in transit for Cuba. There are three vessels now lying in Havana, having successfully landed their cargoes. There are a good many rumors about the negroes who left here in the ships for Africa—but I shall await something tangible.

The total number of slaves landed here was 1432; died, 294; shipped to Africa, 1138.

SCARLET.

Servility for Mammon.

The recent visits of the Chicago Zouaves and the Savannah Blues to this city, afforded its merchants another opportunity to ... the Union. The ... were approved by competent military authorities as the best disciplined corps in the United States, and were received and entertained with the utmost distinction by detachments of the 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, and 79th Regiments of this city and Brooklyn; but as they hailed from a Free State, no notice was taken of them by the merchants, nor money subscribed for their entertainment. The Savannah Blues, having no special claims to military distinction, were received and entertained by a single company, the City Guard, attached to the 9th Regiment; but the merchants, anxious as usual to prostrate themselves at the feet of King Cotton, raised a fund of $2,500 for feasting the representatives of Slavedom at a series of banquets, where the Union was served up, boiled, broiled, stewed, fried, scalloped, roasted, and on the half shell. The reception speech on board the steamer that brought the Southerners explicitly informed them that their entertainers were "white men." The Blues only brought with them a drummer and fifer—their full military band, being principally composed of black property owned in Savannah, might have been converted into humanity by touching free soil.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Warm Weather.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The thermometer yesterday ranged from 97° to 102°. Thirteen cases of sun stroke—three fatal.

The ship fever has again made its appearance. The ship Cynosure arrived from Liverpool two or three weeks ago, with thirty-four cases on board. One woman was so sick with the disease that she could not be removed in safety to the hospital, and died at Castle Garden. The others were taken to the hospital at Ward's Island, and are doing well. Yesterday, another passenger by the same vessel, on whom the disease had not been developed when he landed, and who had been residing in the city since, exhibited symptoms of the fever and was removed for treatment to Ward's Island. Three passengers by the Golden Fleece, which arrived at the port a few days ago, were also discovered to be sick with the ship fever, and were similarly disposed of.

Skirts, Skirts, Skirts, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
— AT —
20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
No. 136..............Lake Street.................No. 136
CHICAGO, ILL.

Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191
Have now in store a large stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST.
Our stock consists in part of
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS, And ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
191..............South Water Street..............191
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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelid, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine, for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their Stages, At little Expense
Little or no change of Diet; No Inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And for diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment and may originate from the same cause.
Read! Read! Read!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman, ... who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 104 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Phila.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" " Extract Buchu.
" " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.
Sold by JNO. D. PARK,
No. 124 Lake street.
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.
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INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS
— BY —
ADVERTISING!
One way to advertise is to distribute
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
HAND-BILLS,
POSTERS, &c., &c.
And the best place to get them printed is at Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.
au6-2w WM. H. RAND.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.
NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET,
Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.
They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
ap1J WRIGHT & McCLURE.

VOLK'S STATUETTE
— OF —
DOUGLAS,
(Patented February 14th, 1860,) and
BUSTS OF LINCOLN,
(Patented June 12th, 1860.)
Beautifully finished in Composition to bear water and washing when soiled, and finished at the following greatly REDUCED PRICES in the Western States:—
Life size bust of Abraham Lincoln, ... $5 00
Full length Statuette of Douglas 2 10
And superior Photographs of the above by Brady, $1 per copy. Securely boxed and shipped on receipt of orders accompanied by remittances, or sent by express, in direct C. O. D. Address L. W. VOLK, Portland Block, Chicago. Agents already established, and who may be hereafter, will sell at the same prices in their respective cities in the West. The above named works will be issued by GEO. WARD NICHOLS, Crayon Art Agency, No 706 Broadway, N. Y., for the Eastern, Middle and Southern States

H. KNAPP, M. D.
FORMERLY OF NEW YORK,
Can be consulted, either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unparalleled success on a new system. He cures Chronic Cases of Diseases which have been pronounced incurable by the medical faculty generally, such as Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Diseases of Women. All Forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tubercular Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the Diseases of Children, &c.
He has had an extensive practice and wonderful success in the treatment of
CANCERS,
which he cures without the knife.
Remember, the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of Diseases. While ALL DISEASES ARE CURABLE, if taken in season, all STAGES are not. You r case may be curable this week, not next—to-day, not to-morrow; hence, the danger of delay.
Consultation free. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
OFFICE 175 NORTH CLARK STREET,
Cor. Illinois and Monroe sts., Chicago, Ill.

POLITICAL MEDALS.—
Medals with Likenesses of Lincoln and Hamlin.
" " Douglas and Johnson.
" " Bell and Everett.
" " Breckinridge and Lane.
Large supply just received. For sale by the dozen or hundred.
W. H. KEEN,
Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer,
148 Lake street, Chicago.
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FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
156 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
I have been awarded the first premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to.

THOMPSON & MEECH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
76 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
CHAS. E. THOMPSON. GEO. A. MEECH.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, NAILS, STEEL
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Sole No. 190 and 192 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

PALM OIL.—10,000 Lbs. of PALM OIL,
Put up in suitable packages, for sale at the Soap Factory on Cedar street, also, constantly on hand, a good supply of Extra Family Soaps. All orders ... attended to.
Post Office address Box 1114. THOMAS DOUGALL.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 25 hhds. Molasses, 150 bags Coffee, 250 boxes Palm and O. E. Soap, 100 boxes Concentrated Lye, at low eat market prices. WM. M. LITTLE & CO.
129 South Water street.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 150 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 800 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands, for sale low.
WM. M. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water st.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. TERBURY,
157 S. Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Stores and country work punctually attended to.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 . . Washington Street. . . 171
Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.
No Girl sent from the office without a printed card.

100,000 HAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES,
For sale at the
Corn Exchange Bag Factory.
HART, AUSTEN & CO.,
167 South Water street.

BAGS! BAGS! ... Old Bones, Scrap Iron, ... Rope, Bagging, Canvass, ... Water street, Chicago. ... 193 South
WM. GILBERT.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.
Fairfield Mills.—600 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by
BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 219 South Water-st

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities.
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

5 Bbls. NO. 1 NUTMEGS, just received and for sale very low.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. N. Y. CRUSHED, Granulated and Powdered Sugar.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bales CLOVES.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 Bags COFFEE, assorted qualities, at lowest market rates.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1100 Hf. Chests Y. H. TEA,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 Hf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA, just received. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbls. N. O. RE-BOILED MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Business exclusively Commission, and Country Produce generally. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c. at 236, 238 and 240 South Water Street.
A. F. NEELY ....D. F. LAWRENCE.........W. T. WINDIATE.
mb31'60ly E. F. LAWRENCE.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY,
Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., and to the chartering of vessels. Cash advances made on Grain, Flour and Highwines, in store, or for shipment and sale to Eastern Markets. Office No. 186½, 2d Story Atken's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
J. C. WRIGHT. [ap2'60dly] R. P. WHITNEY.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
J. Ormerod Heyworth & Co.,
DOLE'S BUILDING,
N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER-STS., CHICAGO, ILLS.
GENERAL BROKERS,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Cash advances and returns promptly made.
REFERENCES—Capt. McClelland, Vice President Illinois Central R.R.; Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Forrest, Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.
CORRESPONDING HOUSES—J. L. Phipps & Co., New York, Heywood, Pearce, Balman & Co., Liverpool, England.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. [ja4 b914] O. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission.
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VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 8 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
REFERENCES—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis' Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business.
JNO. H. TUCKER. CHAS. RANDOLPH. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
184 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
JESSE WELLER..........J. O. MELLEN..........J. MUDD.
Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, Property in Store and on Shipments to our friends East and South. ...

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office 197 Kinzie Street.
We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market.
GEO. WEBSTER. D. F. BAXTER.

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.
Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties only.
Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East.
SAML. SHACKFORD. GEO. M. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and Sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE.......WM. H. HIGH.......S. L. UNDERWOOD.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
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For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Game, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. A. STONE.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
188......SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO......188
THOS. S. PHILLIPS....WM. H. PHILLIPS....D. D. VAN WAGENEN
REFERENCES: ... Bankers, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; ... Bankers, Sterling, Ill.; Rumsey, Brother & Co., Chicago, Ill.; ... St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Preston, Oswego, N. Y.; ... Buffalo, N. Y.; D. & A. Dows & Co., New York.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 186 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill.
Business confined strictly to Commissions.

MURRY NELSON,
Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant,
No. 214 South Water street,
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.
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W. W. KIMBALL,
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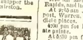
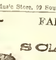

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.
90 . . Clark Street, . . 90
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 90 South Clark street.


FAIRBANK'S
PATENT
SCALES!
SOLD BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake street, Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
39 So. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales repaired.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connection of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the
DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;
H.S. Pierce & Co. Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athens & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill., or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK,
And good accommodation with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-western Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. Wm. st., New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agt Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agt Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona Pa. ...

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.
Train leaving Chicago at 8:00 p.m., Detroit at 8:00; arrives at Buffalo at 6:40 p.m., New York at 10:45 a.m. Boston at 4 20; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo & N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this road can be obtained at all the Union Depot.
fe14'60 ly R. S. CARTER, ...

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Now completed and in operation from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.
Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost.
Baggage checked through.
Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:
... A. M.—Morning Express daily (Sundays excepted.)
7.25 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)
Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroad.
Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.
Through trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Railroad to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati.
Also with Indianapolis ... Railroad.
FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.
Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive checking agents at the depots, to receive the checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago Depot. Sleeping cars accompany each train.
Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.
Be particular to ask for Tickets by Fort Wayne.
JAS. W. MILLS, Ticket Agent.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Trains leave the Illinois Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:
8.00 a.m.—Lightning Express (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 6.45 pm, Suspension Bridge 1.30 am, Albany 8.50 pm, New York 9.00 pm, Boston 11.30 pm.
6.00 pm—New York & Boston Express, except Saturday arrive at Detroit 7.10 am, Suspension Bridge 6.00 pm, Buffalo 6.10 pm, Albany 4.45 am, New York 9.45 am, Boston 1.00 pm.
7.30 am—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 16 hours.
8.00 pm Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours, Louisville in 18 hours.
8.00 pm Train, Saturday, only to Niles.
Sunday Trains ... pm.
Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
The 8.00 pm train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 63 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. SPALDING, General Passenger Agent.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, ... and all points West and Northwest, via—
Chicago & Northwestern Railway
Two daily trains leave, viz:—
9.40 am.—Day Express.
3.00 pm.—For Rockford and Janesville.
9.30 ...—Night Express.
Both express trains go directly through to all points in the Northwest, and connect at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c.
Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express or 3 pm train.
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted:
9.45 am and 9:50 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.
At 9:15 am and 9:30 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate places.
4:00 pm for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points.
At 5:30 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places.
Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.45 am. train.
Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 pm train.
Sleeping cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.
H. H. PORTER, Gen Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul.
Morning Line—At 9.45 a. m., arrives at Milwaukee at 1.15 p. m., and La Crosse same evening.
Evening Line—At 9.00 p. m., arriving at Milwaukee at 12.50 a. m, and La Crosse at 10.30 a. m.
Both of these trains connect at La Crosse with Packet Boats for Saint Paul.
Waukegan Train leaves Waukegan at 7 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 9.30 a. m. Leaves Chicago at 5.25 p. m., arrives at Waukegan at 6 50 p. m.
Trains leave Milwaukee at 10.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m. Arrive at Chicago at 1.55 p. m. and 6.45 p. m.
April 30th, 1860. S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express and Mail leaves at 8:15 am, and arrives 6:15 pm. (Sundays excepted.)
Night Express leaves at 9.15 pm., (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:00 am (Mondays excepted.)
Joliet Accommodation, 4.50 pm—Sundays excepted.
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.
W. L. ... Gen. Agent.

FRESH SHAD,

Halibut, Haddock, Codfish,
EELS, SMELTS, &c. L.B. PLATT & CO.,
65 Randolph street.